Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. 'NO. 144 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 463,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 70,00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart,
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Finnigton, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN,
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.
POONA PATIENT'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

He is in third stage and writes May 31:—
"I have more physical exertion daily than most men. I get no fever at all, I sleep well and eat well, I have no pleuritic pains, and no nasty fits of coughing. I feel quite strong and can do my work quite easily."
Too many patients to write big advertisement.
Permanent address—
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS AND 1 BALE GRAHAM'S ARABIC SHAWLS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Mr. E. E. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Mr. Elia Nahom Saleh:—
5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360, Ex. S.S. Elysia.
By order of Messrs. M. J. Mowla and Sons and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. A. Nissim of Dalal Street.
1 bale 100 dozen Graham's Arabic Shawls No. 871 ex. S.S. Clan Gordon.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLE DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CYCLES, CYCLE TUBES, TYRES, MOTOR CYCLE TYRES AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Kunjlal M. A. and and on account and at the risk of the National Commercial Co.
One lot cycles, cycle tubes, tyres, motor cycle tyres and cycle accessories, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYCLE RUBBER TYRES.
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—
4 cases each 75 pairs Cycle Rubber Tubes.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture, sliding dining tables, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, Indian hand carved jardineers, office tables, marble top octagon tables, bentwood easy chairs, glass door library book cases, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, hat stands, teapoys, bed room selected single and double almirahs, typewriters, teakwood and iron bedsteads, glassware, etc., etc.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 705 REAMS RED BROWN AND MOTTLED GREY PAPER.
On THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ltd., of Lucknow and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Abdeally Javiwalla and Co. of Parsee Gully, Bombay.
700 reams Red Brown Paper 34 lbs. 24in. by 36in.
4 reams and 7 qrs. Mottled Grey Paper 20 lbs. 22in. by 29in.
1 ream and 15 qrs. Mottled Grey Paper 24 lbs. 22in. by 29in.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods cleared within 8 days, from Messrs. Co. and Co.'s Godown at Carnac Bunder, where the same are open for inspection of the intending buyers.
N.B.—The sale was to come off as notified previously on the 24th April, 1918, but it had to be POSTPONED at the request of Messrs. K. Abdeally Javiwalla and Co.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, at the entrance of the Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE, JEWELLERY SUCH AS ARTICLES OF DIAMONDS, RUBIES, AND EMERALDS, ONE MOTOR CAR "SCRIPP'S BOOTH" MAKER, ETC.
One WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises the following furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, single and double door almirahs, panel and glass door cupboards, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, office writing tables, dining tables and chairs, low chairs and easy chairs armed and armless chairs, glassware and crockeryware, etc.
The property of a gentleman:—
One Motor Car "Scripp's Booth" maker. American two seater and a small seat inside, numerous improvements, spare wheel, full set tools, pump, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned:—
Diamond Rings Marquises set with emeralds, one diamond ring, nose-ring, collar buttons, pearl necklaces, bangles etc.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. "THE GUJARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 237

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST in a Pleader's office. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 269

WANTED—A qualified and thoroughly experienced HEADMASTER for the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARIES, giving details of previous experience and stating salary required. 281

REQUIRED—A capable OFFICER, well versed in English, Sanskrit and Urdu with special taste for History and Archaeology to assist in the compilation of Alwar History and Gazetteer. Pay upto Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos (which will not be returned) to The HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. 217

WANTED for the Municipal Engineer's Office, Lucknow U. P. the following permanent staff:—Candidates fulfilling the necessary qualifications should apply to the undersigned before 25th June, 1918. Copies of testimonials giving full details of training and experience should be attached. The elected candidates will be appointed on 6 months' probations. (1.) HEAD DRAFTSMAN, pay 60-10-100. He should be well up in designing and drawing architectural buildings or other structures and their details. He must be able to prepare drawings of roads, and possess ability to control the Drawing Office. (2.) SURVEYOR Pay Rs. 40-5-60. He should be well-up in levelling, planetable and prismatic work. Must be able to prepare surface and underground drainage drawings. He should be trained man from one of the recogsised Engineering Colleges. (3.) ESTIMATOR, Pay Rs. 40—2—50. He should be well-up in simple calculations, checkng estimates and computing quantities in addition to being a general good draftsman. (4.) TRACER, Pay Rs. 30—2—40. He should be able to produce effective and correct tracings and must print very neatly. Specimen of his printing should be enclosed with the application. I. K. KAUL, Municipal Engineer, Lucknow Municipal Board. 128

SITUATION WANTED.

A young SOLICITOR wishes to join a respectable firm of Solicitors as an ASSISTANT or PARTNER. Prepared to pay a premium. Please apply to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 270

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Hormoniam instruction from a lady Hormoniam teacher. Six months' course. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One second-hand or new CLOTH BALING PRESS. with Pumps complete in working order, diameter 10 to 12in. of Ram. Apply KINARIVALA BROS. & CO., Kalupur, Ahmedabad. 274

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS MACHINERY in working order and Dynamo with Engine. For particulars apply to MANHORLAL BADHWAR, Rohtak. 95

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edwar Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

5½% Bonds Free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1921.

5½% Bonds Free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1923.

5½% Bonds Free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.

5½% Bonds Free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

Help the Empire By investing in War Bonds.
Do it now.
277

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—TWO LIBRARIANS for the Central Library, Baroda, (1) a GRADUATE or one studied upto B.A., with a good knowledge of Gujarati literature. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50; (2) a LADY passed MATRIC as ASST., LIBRARIAN, Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50. Apply to:

J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries.
Central Library, Baroda.
275

WANTED.

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE or MATRIC as PERSIAN TEACHER in the Municipal High School. Salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. State age and experience.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman,
M. S. Board, Ankleswar.
Ankleswar Municipal Office,
14th June, 1918
258

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SUB-OVERSEERS and OVERSEERS, who have had experience of at least five years in Government P. W. D. or M. W. Service on construction and project work.

Particulars of engineering training and practical work done, together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the undersigned before 30th June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications.

Only really useful and energetic men need apply.

I. K. KAUL.
Engineer,
Municipal Board, Lucknow, U. P.
Lucknow, dated the 14th June, 1918.
268

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

APPLICANTS for admission will be interviewed by the Principal and staff on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 11 a.m.
273

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that copies of the Bombay Rent Act, 1918, in English, Marathi and Gujarati can be purchased from the Ward Offices of the Assessment and Collection Department on payment of the fees shown below:—

English copies at anna one per copy.
Marathi copies at anna one and pies six per copy.
Gujarati copies at anna one and pies six per copy.

The Ward Offices where the copies can be had are situated as under:—

A Ward Office—East wing, ground floor, Head Municipal Offices, Hornby Road.
B Ward Office—63-65, Sandhurst Road.
C Ward Office—134-136, Girgaum Road. (Bombay Native Dispensary premises).
D Ward Office—5, Gowalia Tank Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
E Ward Office—Sankli Street (near Fire Brigade Station).
F & G Ward Offices—Elphinstone Road.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.
227

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WANTED MALE AND FEMALE CANDIDATES FOR THE TELEGRAPH BRANCH OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION in dictation will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1918, for appointments of Europeans or Anglo-Indians as General Service probationers and of Indians and Women (any nationality) as Local Service probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and Female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of a European School or the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay and should reach his office not later than MONDAY evening, the 24th June, 1918. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under training in a Telegraph Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the final examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 278

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of June, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary,
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.
280

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAKINABAI, widow and Administratrix of Esmail Shaik Yusuf, of Bombay, Mahomedan, having contracted for the absolute sale of her undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease lien easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any), and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 96, 313, 642, New Nos. 12011, 12624, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/2646 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2529 (2), 2530 and Street Nos. 41A, 42 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by Tulsi water pipe and on or towards the North and West by public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate at DeLisle Road, outside the fort, bearing Collector's No. 17186 and New Survey No. 4A/2647 admeasuring 141·77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the Chawl of Rahimatbai, the Purchaser herein, on or towards the South by the Tulsi water pipe and on or towards the East by the property firstly described.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1918.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
279 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HOOSEIN MUNJI MOORAJ, MAHOMED MUNJI MOORAJ, HOOSEIN MUNJI MOORAJ, FATMABAI, daughter of Munji Mooraj and HOORBAI, widow of Munji Mooraj, as the heirs and legal representatives of Munji Mooraj have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the said Munji Moorai. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, lien, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension Tax land or ground (now redeemed), containing by admeasurement 150 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1024, Old Survey No. 94, New Survey No. 8156, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Breach Candy, Girgaon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2129 and Street No. 246 to 250 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Girgaon Road, on the West by the property of Hirabai, widow of Ardeshir, on the North by the passage partly belonging to the aforesaid property and partly to the property of Cursetji Fardoonji, on the South by the property of Fardunji Jamsedji.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA
265 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

A RARE TREAT.

It is a rare treat indeed to see

HELEN HOLMES

in the final chapters of the thrilling photo-novel

RAILROAD RAIDERS

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

The final episodes are most thrilling and should be missed on no account.

ALSO SHOWING

PICTORIAL NEWS

(War Office Official)

The first pictures received here, dealing with the recent developments on the Western Front.

THIS EVENING

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 p. m.
on account of public holiday.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

THE WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA CINEMA ORGANISER PRESENTS THE

ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL

Six-Reel Metro Wonderplay

"THE OUTSIDER"

An exciting American Society drama in which a shop girl detects roguery and is able by her knowledge to advance up the social ladder.

Featuring

Miss EMMY WEHLEN

ALSO A NEW SERIES OF

BRAINSFATHER CARTOONS.

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10.

In response to numerous requests the great film

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

featuring

The late SIR HERBERT TREE

will be shown for four nights. Also Special Vaudeville engagement of the

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS.

Sunday Next

Miss GLADYS COOPER

in the film version of the play

"MY LADY'S DRESS"

Popular Prices: | Stalls one Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5 | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY

OF A WOMAN'S HATE AND A WOMAN'S LOVE! THE FASCINATING PHOTO-PLAY SCREENED THIS WEEK BY

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

IS A PATHE PRODUCE

"From Jest to Earnest"

(5,000 feet)

and gives you indeed a psychological treat.

THE GAUMONT GAZETTE AND A COMIC IN THE PROGRAMME.

Ladies admitted at *half* the present rates, that is, four annas in the First Class from Monday to Friday.

Four Shows Daily at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

THE THIRD WEEK OF

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

outbids the previous Week in Thrills, Sensations and Action. Enormous enthusiasm and excitement in every Show. Practically every reel of the Serial meets with thundering ovation.

THE

Universal Screen Magazine

and a Comedy in the Programme.

Matinee Prize Show this evening at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 7-0, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

POPULAR PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

A GIGANTIC "BLUE BIRD" PHOTO-PLAY

The Treason

A Thrilling Story of Love and Warfare under modern conditions

FEATURING

ALLEN HOLUBAR

The Hero of "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."

ALSO SHOWING

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

IN

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

The most thrilling serial yet.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

CHAPTER 17.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LATEST.

LOVE, LAUGHS & LATHER

Comedy in 2 parts, by Luke.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.

Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

"LUMBERLANDS"

A BIG HIT.

Each new chapter of

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

seems to grow more sensational than the one before. Daring

BELEN HOLMES

is outdoing any of her former efforts. Theatre patrons everywhere are proclaiming this chapterplay wonderful.

CHAPTERS 3rd & 4th

NOW SHOWING AT

ELDORADO CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

Together with a Full Programme.

CORSICAN SISTERS

Drama in two parts, Gaumont Graphic and a Ripping Comic.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

THIS EVENING

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 P.M.

on account of Public Holiday.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last two Nights of 2

Present GALA ATTRACTION

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 P.M.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

presents

The Beautiful Soubrette & Dancer

EILEEN GRACE

In Select Songs and the well-known

GRECIAN STATUE DANCE

and

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

presenting

a Funny Musical Comedy Sketch

The Actress

Preceded by a Star Drama

Thursday June 20th

A New 3-Act Musical Comedy

MILITARY MAD

BY THE GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.

including

MISS GRACE

THE EMPIRE

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

ALIAS

MISS IRENE CASTLE

IN

"SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

A Thrilling Detective Play of Fast Action and Thrills.

Even better than "The Mark of Cain" Dramatic Mirror.

"THE HORSE"

A Scientific exposition of the favourite animal.

Commencing next Saturday 22nd June

Victor Hugo's Great Classic

"LES MISERABLES"

Revised, Improved and Brought up-to-date

The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe and Capellani guarantee the class of

"LES MISERABLES"

THE THEATRE WITH A PRESTIGE—A PLAY WITH A PRESTIGE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR PARSI FAMILIES.

The Premier Theatre of the East

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

has been rented by the

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI

Premier Company of the Maharashtra

Patronised by

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Present their Favourite Masterpiece

RUKMINI SWAYAMWAR

in Marathi—Acts 1 to 5

in aid of

BHARAT GAYAN SAMAJ, POONA

on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 1-45 p. m. sharp

Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8 & As. 12 & 8.

Plan open at the Induprakash Press, **from Friday the 14th.**

THE EXCELSIOR

This Evening at 6-30 p.m.

"THE RED ALPS"

Story of a Gipsy raid, staged amongst the most beautiful scenery of the world. All other technical details being equally perfect.

AN OLD-WALLED CITY OF BAVARIA

Scenic.

WIFFLES IN DESPAIR.

GAZETTE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Depression in the northeast of Central Provinces has not changed appreciably in the position. The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east Central Provinces and west coast of the peninsula, and local in west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Akyab seven inches, Sibsagar and Burdwan one and half, Cox Bazar, Berhampore and Nagpur two, Seoni and Pachmarhi one and half, Pendra three, Raipur five, Suddalore two and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in west Central Provinces and extension into Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.674 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 "
Minimum do. do.	80.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,SW,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	103 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.52 "
Do. do year	15.15 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 17th June 1918	0.27 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	17	m 5	3	23	10	17	m 10	36	20	9
		4	48a	25	3					
Tues.	18	m 6	12	23	11	18	m 0	0	19	0
		5	36a	24	10		11	51a	21	4
Wed.	19	m 7	30	24	3	19	m 0	55	18	7
		6	36a	24	8		1	10a	21	5
Thur	20	m 8	43	25	2	20	m 1	47	18	1
		7	42a	24	8		2	20a	21	3
Fri.	21	m 9	34	25	11	21	m 2	35	17	5
		8	45a	24	11		3	20a	20	10
Sat.	22	m 10	17	25	10	22	m 3	5	16	9
		9	40a	25	4		4	10a	20	4
Sun.	23	m 10	57	27	9	23	m 3	59	16	1
		10	28a	25	10		4	55a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 17 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m.	a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h. 32.7m	a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h. 41.7m.	p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.3m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the north Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal at the southern stations. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally; night temperature is also below the average at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in south-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south of Gujarat and of Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the north-west; Raipur reports 5.03in. of rain, Nagpur 2.50in., Chanda 0.72in., Hoshangabad 0.27in. and Amraoti 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average in the southern half of the division, the defect amounting to 18deg. at Chanda and 21deg. at Raipur. Night temperature is also in defect in the south-east.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.87in., Mormugao 0.68in. and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. In the north Bombay Deccan humidity continues below normal and day temperature above the average.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the north-east of the Central Provinces yesterday has its centre this morning between Raipur and Jubbulpore but is not so well-marked. Rainfall has again been heavy at Raipur and has been nearly general in the south-west of the Central Provinces. It has also increased and been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri.

Rainfall is likely to continue on the west coast. It will probably diminish in the east of the Central Provinces, and extend in the west of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 17th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th June)	85.1	73.6	81	..	..	..
Jask	93.7	78.0	95	..	..	—0.07
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (16th June)	99.3	88.0	74	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.2	84.8	59	..	..	—0.28
Rawalpindi	97.1	73.3	55	..	2.12	+1.48
Lahore	102.8	84.3	58	..	1.52	+1.12
Hissar	105.4	84.5	56	..	0.17	—0.50
Ambala	101.7	80.5	60	..	1.69	+0.77
Delhi	99.5	79.9	50	..	1.04	+0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.8	83.3	60	..	0.90	+0.40
Mainpuri	94.9	79.6	69	..	0.89	+0.44
Jhansi	99.4	80.2	85	..	1.40	+0.42
Cawnpore	93.2	79.9	75	..	3.09	+2.15
Allahabad	90.9	77.5	83	..	7.48	+6.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.7	84.0	56	..	0	—0.05
Karachi	89.5	82.0	78	..	0	—0.16
Ajmer	100.8	85.4	46	..	0	—0.66
Jaipore	100.5	81.5	35	..	0	—0.73
Kotah	104.2	89.2	37	..	0	—0.94
Mount Abu	82.0	68.9	90	..	0.22	—0.77
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	79.7	67	..	0	—0.53
Dwarka	89.1	81.7	75	..	0	—0.78
Veraval	84.1	82.3	81	..	0.14	—2.15
Rajkot	100.2	80.2	57	..	0	—1.35
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	78.4	84	0.07	0.07	—2.07
Surat	92.7	80.5	71	..	0.34	—1.45
Ahmedabad	101.4	81.1	65	..	0.30	—0.40
Deesa	102.2	82.4	69	..	0	—0.77
Neemuch	100.5	79.8	57	..	0.10	—2.64
Indore	95.1	77.8	64	..	0	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.5	75.5	74	..	2.01	+0.09
Saugor	98.5	78.6	65	..	1.86	+0.49
Hoshangabad	98.1	74.8	83	0.27	1.01	+0.01
Khandwa	94.0	79.8	63	0.05	0.05	—2.14
Akola	89.8	73.8	87	0.06	0.75	—1.80
Amraoti	86.8	73.2	91	0.26	2.39	—0.86
Nagpur	84.0	71.4	92	2.10	6.87	+2.82
Chanda	79.5	73.4	94	0.72	4.13	+0.77
Raipur	74.3	70.3	95	5.03	20.13	+17.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	81.2	85	0.09	2.69	—5.77
Ratnagiri	87.5	75.9	87	0.87	6.06	—11.34
Marmugao	88.0	..	85	0.68	4.33	—14.17
Karwar	85.8	74.0	92	0.40	6.19	—17.28
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.3	76.9	57	..	0	—2.94
Ahmednagar	93.8	73.8	66	..	0	—3.55
Poona	92.0	75.1	63	..	0.18	—2.73
Sholapur	96.5	73.7	67	..	0.60	—2.55
Bijapur	93.2	70.9	72	..	0.02	—2.55
Belgaum	82.5	68.4	81	..	0.44	—4.13
Aurangabad	97.1	75.6	66	..	0.24	—3.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	75.2	72	..	1.08	—1.62
Hyderabad	93.6	77.2	69	..	1.16	—1.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.7	73.1	95	0.55	12.19	—10.95
Calicut	83.6	73.4	94	0.61	6.70	—14.31
Cochin	85.7	78.2	86	0.74	10.79	—6.24
Colombo	84.2	73.1	86	2.45	4.13	—1.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.8	76.2	..	1.01	1.01	—1.59
Bellary	96.3	75.7	62	..	0.16	—1.12
Cuddapah	94.5	82.6	55	..	0.46	—1.19
Madras	96.9	78.0	74	..	1.44	+0.32
Bangalore	82.7	67.0	77	..	1.36	—0.85
Coimbatore	89.5	71.5	70	..	0.02	—1.06
Trichinopoly	100.5	77.0	62	0.11	1.21	+0.12
Negapatam	95.6	78.7	73	..	0.96	+0.[illegible]

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 17th June, 1918, was 29.862 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE PRICE OF MILK

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As if the sufferings of the people was not less on account of the high prices of grain, salt and other bare necessities of life in spite of the controllers, the milk dealers have jointly decided to put up and have put up their already raised price to a higher level of annas five per seer since last week. Upon inquiry it is reported that the market has gone high on account of war. I may add that these milk dealers had kept a standard rate of four annas per seer for about the last twelve months which rate was raised up to eight annas on auspicious days, i.e., when the market was high they charged a higher rate, but when the market was below Rs. 10 per maund they maintained the rate of annas four per seer. Thus they took advantage of the high market by charging higher rates, but did not give advantage to the people when the market was low. It is true that the milk price fluctuates daily and many times it has gone below Rs. 8, but the milk was not sold at less than four annas during the last twelve months and thus the milk dealers have adopted the policy of "heads we win and tails you lose."

I beg to draw the attention of the proper authorities to this matter and hope that prompt measures will be adopted to bring down the rates to a reasonable standard.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. KHAKHAR.

Girgaum, June 17.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Tuesday 18th June

"The Bing Boys are Here."

(SECOND EDITION)

Wednesday 19th June

A Musical Play in 2 Acts

(Founded on Sir A Pinero's Farce "Magistrate.")

"THE BOY"

Thursday & Friday 20th & 21st June

The Intensley Dramatic Musical tale of the East told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

Saturday 22nd June

An Operetta in 3 Acts

"A WALTZ DREAM"

Sunday 23rd June at 5-30 p.m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

The Latest London Success

"CARMINETTA"

A Musical Play in 2 Acts.

Plan at Rose & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 14th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			..
" " Sales of East Indian			1,000
" " Imports			13,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			21.88
Egyptian F.G.F spot			28.82
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	28.05
		Oct.	24.48
		Jan.	24.60
New Orleans 10 a.m.		July	27.61
		Oct.	23.51

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
June	22.50
July	21.99
Aug.	21.02
Sept.	20.04
Oct.	19.50

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	20.73
June-July	20.65

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
June	22.45
July	21.90
August	21.00
Sept.	20.06
Oct.	19.47

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
June	20.83
June-July	20.75

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 14th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
June	29.05
July	28.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 14th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16.23
" " Fully Good	16.98
" " Fine	17.48
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.56
" " Fully Good	18.31
" " Fine	18.81
" Broach Good	20.62
" " Fully Good	20.87
" " Fine	21.37
" Scinde Good	16.23
" " Fully Good	16.98
" " Fine	17.48

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 13th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	63,900,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	43,000,000	"	4,300,000
Other do.	126,600,000	"	5,300,000
Govt. Securities	56,100,000	"	300,000
Other do.	100,900,000	"	700,000
Notes and Gold	30,300,000	"	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			7,000
" " Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" " to Continent			3,000
Futures at New York July			25.98
" Oct.			24.34
Spot Cotton at New York			30.00
" Orleans			30.75
Futures at New Orleans July			26.95
" Oct.			23.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars			99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 13th:

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

London, June 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 13th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87⅞
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛
5% New	£93½

London, June 14th:

5½% 1925—1928	£87⅞
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs: C.I.F. Sellers	80
wheat Red Karachi do. do. Value	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81
Wheat White Delhi Soft Red Value	79/6

Tone:—Steady.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—61½lbs. Paid	76/9
62lbs. Quoted	77
" " 63lbs. Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian paid Sellers	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed under Control. Prices made by agreement unobtainable.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do. do. July-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	17/6

Tone:—Good enquiry.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/2½

Tone:—Firm.

London, June 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	80
" Red Karachi Value do. do.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value	79/6

Tone:—Steady.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—61½lbs. Paid	76/9
" " 62lbs. Quoted	77
" " 63lbs Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Paid Sellers	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed under Contaol prices made by agreement unobtainable.

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers do to. July Sept. Sellers	14 15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	18/6

Tone.—Business probable if tonnage available.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/2½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 17.

The nominal quotation this moning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 676. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 673 and declined to Rs. 670. Later on the price improved to Rs. 673½, and fell to Rs. 672. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 674, and closing quotations were as under. There has been a decline of about Rs. 30 or so from the highest point lately touched and a reaction is not unlikely, particularly as the Home markets are improving.

Ready cotton continues quiet but steady and the enquiry is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs:	680
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	"	680
" M. G. Compta..		"	712
" " Westerns		"	688

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 17TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		573	535	495	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab		565	530		"
M.G Muthia		575	545		"
Sawginned Dharwar				700	"
M.G. Westerns				715	"
M.G. Coompta				730	"
M.G. Bagalkot				72	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam				715	"
M.G. Angar				730	"
M.G. Mundra				740	"
M.G. Limodi Wadhwan				710	"
M.G. Athni Miraj				735	"
Kala Gianed				700	685 "
M.G Broach	690	680	670		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th June 1918.

Cotton	5,255 bales.
Wheat	18,058 cwts
Linseed	6,911 "
Rape, &c	188 "
Gingellyseed	503 "
Poppyseed	240 "
Groundnuts	774 "
Castorseed	1,558 "
Rice	12,849 "
Myrabolams	1,105 "
Cottonseed	10,684 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	9,147 "
Jowar	548 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,346 "

* These include arrivals by sea.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 17th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.)	..	565	530	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	560	525	..	Ready
Mundra G.S.(M.G.)	..	..	735	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	705	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	685	675	665	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	710	..	Ready
Viramgam(M.G)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	575	535	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	715	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	705	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17th 1918:

	Market Rates.		
Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
" Demand	1	6	1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1	6	7
Fcs. Demand			203½
American Dollars			278
Hongkong			215½
Shanghai			20 9/16
Japan			145½
Singapore			165½

Market quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 17th 1918.—5-30 p.m.

	Sasai Terms. Rs: a: p:	Mail Delivery. Rs: a: p:
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	....	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	....	7 9 0
" Karachi Rangla	....	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 6 0	....
" Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	74 0 0	....
" Gujar 75.25	....	....
" Gujar 50.50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	....
Groundnut	42 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	....
Barley	36 8 0	....
Castorseed	....	....
Jowar&	Rs	10 11 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 14 0	
Linseed Sept.	9 1 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 17th 1918

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—9
Shaparji No. 10	14—9
Simplex No. 10	14—8
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Houses No. 6½	13—4

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0
Sovereigns Rs. 18-10-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 308.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203¼.
3 Months' Sight Franc Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 158½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1925 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done in mill shares. There was a decline in Tata Iron and Steel shares, both ord. and Defd. on account of vague rumours.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,190, Swan 735, Standard 2,055, Simplex 947-8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 670, New Greats 382-8, M. Petit 2,575, Madhowji 2,670, Kohinoor, 1,552-8. Kasturchand 1,375, Finlay 550, Fazulbhoy 912-8, Curimbhoy 420, Crescent 280, Cen. India 2,650, By United 992-8, Bundi 21-12. Katni ord. 245, Tata 0. 252-8, Tata old D. 1,215, Alcocks 810, By. Burma 645, By. Tramway 372-8, By. Steam 320, Tata Hydro 1,455.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,195, Standard 2,055, Simplex 952-8, Shapurji 141-4, New Greats 380, M. Petit 2,600, Kohinoor 1,555, Kasturchand 1,400, Finlay 555, Fazulbhoy 917-8, Crescent 277-8, Cen. India 2,625, By. United 995, Bundi 21, Katni ord. 245, Tata Defd. 1,280, By. Tramway 372-8, Tata Hydro 1,265.

BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 15th June 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		98,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	20,439	
" Deposits at Branches	7,084	
		27,523
Other Deposits		6,85,97,523
Post Bills		14,95,74,332
Sundries		7,870
		28,88,680
	Rs:	24,06,68,405

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,0
Other authorised Securities	20,957
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,51,75
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,28,46,3
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,16,01,22
Dead Stock	9,70,974
Stamps	9,559
Bullion	5,94,280
Balances with other Banks	7,16,725
Sundries	6,04,65,644
Cash	
Rs.	24,06,68,405

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 17th

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 3,900-0	.. Rs.	28,725-0
Cash Certificates	" 1,526-12	"	38,773 4
Total	.. 5,426-12	..	67,498-4

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are returns for Sunday, the 16th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Dongri	1	1
Fanaswadi	1	0
Bhuleshwar	1	1
Girgaum	0	1
Worli	1	1
Total	4	4
SMALL-POX	3	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916
Total Mortality	98	75	74

Corps orders of Rangoon Port Defence Indian Defence Force run as follows:—The Officer Commanding the Engineer Company reports that active members of this company who already do over 200 hours a year of military duty in river ports, have unanimously volunteered to put in 4 hours a week drill in addition to the above duty. The Commanding Officer very much appreciates that hardships imposed on the Indian Defence Force have been decreased and hopes that lead be given to other units by the Engineer Company will be followed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a happy thing that the public are speaking out their mind with regard to public workers. Your correspondent "Progressive" has done well in exposing Mr. R. S. Navalkar, B.A., LL.B.; to-day I am going to ask the ratepayers of the C Ward, if they would support the candidature of Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar who is elected by the ratepayers of C Ward. Before they would proceed or promise to support him at the next Municipal election, they are entitled to ask him and he is in duty and honour bound, to lay before them the report of the work he, as a Municipal Corporator, has done during the time he has been working in the Corporation. To me, it seems, he has not done much to win the confidence of the public. On one occasion at least, he behaved in a manner which hardly became a city-

SIR SUBRAMANIAM'S REPLY TO MR. MONTAGU.

"I WAIVE ALL OPPOSITION TO FUTURE ACTION."

"MY K. C. I. E. AND MY PENSION AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT."

(From "New India.")

Feeling that I should not allow any lapse of time to take place, I proceed at once to offer such explanation as is in my power in the present circumstances with reference to the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 3rd instant. The matter may seem personal at first sight, but is in reality one of supreme public importance. Of course I refer to the Secretary of State's answer to the question by Mr. Hicks regarding my letter to President Wilson. Though there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject in the Press all over India, particularly in the Anglo-Indian journals, I have thought it my duty to refrain from saying anything myself about the said letter Even had I adopted a different course, I could have added nothing worth the attention of my countrymen, having regard especially to the complete light thrown on the subject by what appeared in "New India" some weeks ago and which has since been made easily assessible to the public in the shape of a pamphlet under the title "An Abominable Plot." But the silence which I had imposed on myself must now cease, and the strange utterance of the Secretary of State on the 3rd instant in reply to Mr. Hicks' question makes it obligatory on me to take notice of it. In doing so, it is only necessary just to advert as briefly and accurately as I can to what took place in December last during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to this city and to a communication received by me from the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government bearing the date, 8-2-18.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. MONTAGU AND THE VICEROY.

Most are aware that I was among those that sought and obtained an interview with the Vicerof and the Secretary of State. At the time appointed I presented myself at the Government House, and on taking my seat, the interview was begun by His Excellency the Viceroy in a spirit and warmth which absolutely startled me. In referring to what was said by the august personages and my humble self in connection with the letter in question at the interview, it is scarcely necessary to say I am not violating any confidence. The interview was neither expressly nor by implication understood to involve any secrecy, and even had it been otherwise, the Chief Secretary's letter to me alluded to above, removes any seal of privacy that may by any stretch of imagination be taken as attaching to what transpired at the interview.

To return to what fell from His Excellency on the special point dealt with here. The very first words, addressed to me in a tone which I most respectfully venture to describe as plainly exhibiting much temper, were in regard to the letter. I felt I was being treated harshly and not fairly, for I was there to discuss political reforms and not to answer to a charge of misconduct in addressing the President of the United States, and I felt that I should not have been taken so unawares and made to defend myself without the least previous consideration and reflection. I did not, however think it right to protest against the course adopted by His Excellency, but unreservedly placed before him that explanation which it was in my power, on the spur of the moment to offer on the subject. In self I told His Excellency that I found myself in a very peculiar position at the time the letter was written, and in addressing the President of the United States, and I felt that I should not have been taken so unawares and made to defend myself without the least previous consideration and reflection. I did not, however think it right to protest against the course adopted by His Excellency, but unreservedly placed before him that explanation which it was in my power, on the spur of the moment to offer on the subject. In self I told His Excellency that I found myself in a very peculiar position at the time the letter was written, and in addressing it I acted entirely *bona fide*, and in the hope of securing through the influence that was in President of the great nation the existing perfect amity with His Majesty with Emperor, nay more, in the Allies' cause, the aims and objects of the Rulers then that relief which we needed of. I told His stood imperatively in was this: Of the Excellency our position the Home Rule League, four chief officials, namely Mrs. Besant, the three of them, Arundale and Wadia, the President, Messrs. Treasurer, had been interned Secretary and of that very week, and the in the coy, myself, as Honorary Presidents fourth of moment expected to be dealt dent, even local Government in a similar with b that it was widely believed that fashion of the Government in the matter the sanction of His Excellency, and position of the then Secretary of State. I urged, with all deference, that it was hardly otherwise than natural and fair and just that I should avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the visit just then intended to be made by Mr. and Mrs. Hotchner to America, where I know they had influential friends who would and could interest themselves in the welfare of India and her people, and in particular exert themselves towards the release of Mrs. Besant, well-known throughout that Continent and held in high estimtation by many thousands among the citizens of that free American nation. I added that if it were necessary I could substantiate every important allegation in the letter as regards the defects of the rule in this country by unimpeachable evidence, and offered to submit to His Excellency, if permitted, copies of certain letters then in my possession as regards the inhuman treatment to which the internees in Bengal were systematically subjected, as a proof in support of one of the points urged in the letter with special reference to which His Excellency expressed his strong condemnation.

MADRAS CHIEF SECRETARY'S LETTER.

It is unnecessary to enter into further details. Suffice it to say that His Excellency conveyed his displeasure at my conduct in the most unmistakable manner in the presence of, and with the express approval of the Secretary of State, and acting, if I may so, on behalf of the latter also for the moment. Of what took place subsequently between the Indian Government and the Madras Government in relation to my letter I am unaware, save the intimation which I received from the Chief Secretary in a letter which runs as follows:

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS, 8-2-1918.

D. O.

DEAR SIR,—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has recently been placed in possession of printed copies of a letter purporting to have been sent by you to the address of the President of the United States. The letter is dated the 24th June 1917, and contains the statement that it was transmitted through the agency of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchner (who are known to have left India within a few days of the date), on the ground that it would never have reached the addressee "if sent by Mail." It has been intimated to His Excellency-in-Council that His Excellency the Viceroy and the secretary of State personally questioned and rebuked you for your conduct in this matter. In these circumstances His Excellency-in-Council has decided to take no further action.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MR. MONTAGU "A TOOL IN THE HANDS" OF OTHERS.

One would think that this letter put an end to the matter. Unfortunately, however, things are shaping themselves in a way hopelessly injurious to the interests of the Empire, in special reference to India under the unwise guidance of the War Cabinet, and, obviously, the Secretary of State, who, whatever his original impulses, very shortly after his arrival in this country became a pitiable prey to the machinations of the bureaucracy, Anglo-Indians and Sydenhamites, found himself incapable of acting with that dignity and responsibility befitting a Minister of the Crown in this critical juncture, and is apparently a tool in the hands of those who are exerting so baneful an influence upon him since his return to his place in the Cabinet. Such is the inevitable conclusion which the events of the 3rd of June point to.

"I WAIVE ALL OPPOSITION TO FUTURE ACTION."

Now it was admitted by His Excellency in the course of my interview with him that my letter to the President had been forwarded by the Cabinet to him some time previously. The Secretary of State could not therefore have been ignorant of the fact at the time of such translation. Assuming that he was ignorant of it at first, he was a party to the rebuke addressed subsequently to me, in the language of the minister, in the Secretary's letter, by His Excellency the Chief Secretary of State also. Surely it is impossible to believe that the Chief Secretary's letter expressing the final decision of the authorities on the subject could have emanated without the full consent and sanction of the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State likewise. Be this as it may, it is only right that I should add that I do not for a moment intend to claim any exemption on the score of that letter from any action which may be taken in furtherance of the Secretary of State's answer on the 3rd instant. I waive all opposition to such future action if any. I go further and say that I court it with that eagerness and sincerity which my duty to the Motherland demand of me. It is superfluous to say that the case involves nothing personal, and that my cause is the cause of the whole country. In furtherance of that cause, all that is mine—my name, my liberty and everything else—must be sacrificed and willingly sacrificed. Internment or externment deportation and the like have no terror for me; and at this time of my life, with no earthly expectations to realise, I feel I can have no more glorious fate to meet in pursuance of gaining Home Rule for India, than to become an object of official tyranny.

MY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The view I take of the situation is this. The internments of June last year were a step designed by those unseen spiritual Powers who are seeking to uplift India and save the British Empire from certain destruction by the unwise rule of the bureaucracy here and elsewhere. That step had the intended effect to a certain extent. It roused the country as nothing else could have done to a sense of its duty. It is evident however that we were lapsing into a stupour inimical to all our best interests, and a further rousing is necessary. In all humility I take it I am the fortunate person, autocratic action against whom would afford the necessary stimulus now needed again.

I most earnestly hope that this view of the situation will commend itself to the minds of my countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the land, and make them once more rally round the standard of liberty for India as an integral apart of the Empire, and persist in that ceaseless agitation, on constitutional lines, and only on those lines, until the goal is won or lost, which latter contingency can come about only with the disruption of the British Empire, and solely through the inconceivable folly of those who are giding its destinies at this hour of peril.

It only remains to add that I would be descending to a level that decency would prohibit were I to bandy words with the Secretary of State with refence to the ungracious and ungraceful language, which he thought fit to employ in repling to Mr. Hicks' question—language which I am afraid was prompted altogether by petty party tactics. Surely he could have fully and adequately discharged his duty and with candour had he told the House what had been done when he was in this country by way of censuring me.

I must, however, not flinch from protesting against the view that there was anything in my position past or present, that in the slightest degree rendered it discreditable to me to submit my representation to President Wilson.

"MOST HAPPY TO RENOUNCE THE KNIGHTHOOD."

The telegraphic summary which alone is before me throws no light on what the Secretary of State had in mind in referring to my position in the course of his remarks. If it was my membership as a Knight Companion of the Indian Order that he was thinking of, all I can say is none can agree with him in supposing that the possession of this title debars me from criticising misrule in this country. It is worthy of remark that titles like these are conferred on his Majesty's Indan subjects without their consent, and however unwilling one may be to become therecipient of these official favours, etiquette, as understood in this country, precludes him from refusing to accept them. For my own part I shall be most happy to renounce this Knight Companionship and return at once the insignia thereof which on my death my heirs have to return, or remit the value thereof if the retention of the title and the insignia should in any way hinder the exercise of my right of citizenship to complain of wrongs and seek redress against the consequences of mal-administration.

THE HISTORY OF MY KNIGHTHOOD.

I doubt whether even half a dozen among my friends or enemies now know the history of my Knighthood. Needless to say it was not a reward for any liberal use of wealth which is the royal road to such distinctions, for the simple reason that I have never had money enough to make such use or show of it. Nor was it the reward for any special service public or private, but due to a mere accident, if I may put it so. Having acted as Chief Justice for a month and a half about August, 1899, on the retirement of Sir Arthur Collins, the announcement of the honour in my case followed on the 1st of January next as a simple matter of official routine, it being the practice to make every Indian High Court Judge that officiates as a Chief Justice for however short a time a Knight, as compensation, I take, it, for the disability of such judges to be permanent Chief Justices. How I came into possession of the insignia of the Order is also worth chronicling. Later on, when I was on leave and was staying in my cottage on the Palani Hills, I was called upon to state when and how I wished to receive the insignia. I replied to the effect that it would be most convenient to me to get it through the post. This was apparently unacceptable to the official that had to dispose of the matter, and one morning the acting Collector of the District came in with his peon and unostentatiously handed me the little casket that contained them. I was thus saved undergoing the ordeal which now awaits most of the members of my order. Such are the facts of my Knighthood, which it will so gladden the heart of the Editor of the "Mail" to see me deprived of, and disgraced.

I would respectfully suggest to him to devote the next article on the subject that he should therein formulate the process by which my dis-knighting should be carried out. A Darbar, of course, would be indispensable as well as a mourning costume to be worn on such an occasion. The rest I humbly leave to the ingenious brain of the Editor, among whose many noble qualities refinement and courtesy, non-vindictiveness and Christian charity, are not the least prominent.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TITLES.

I believe the truth about these titles was never more tellingly express than in an incident described in a book on Sweden which I read long ago. When titles were first introduced in that country, two friends who had just received them met and exchanged congratulations. Then one of them put to the other the question "Brother, is your shadow longer now?" The thoughtful silence which ensued furnishes the necessary answer.

One cannot help observing that, among Western inventions, none operates more seductively and to the detriment of public interests than these titles. They will verily be a delusion and a snare to be sedulously avoided by every honest man, if by accepting them he is to be debarred from the legitimate exercise of his civic rights.

MY PENSION.

Next, if the Secretary of State had in mind with reference to my position, the receipt of a pension by me, my answer is equally strong and clear. In the first place, the payment is made to me out of the revenues of the land of my birth and not from any foreign sources. In the next place, neither the original grant of it nor its continuance depended or depends on the goodwill and pleasure of any individual or any executive body. The right to the pension accrued under the authority of a statute of the Imperial Parliament, and none can deprive me of it save by legislation of that same Parliament.

It may not be out of place to add that in retiring on the partial pension which I receive now, I acted with a sense of duty that should protect me against taunts like those made in the columns of certain Anglo-Indian journals with special reference to my being a pensioner. For, had I only thought of my own personal interest and continued to serve but eight months more, two of which would have been vacation time, I should be drawing the substantial sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum more than I do now. But I preferred to act otherwise, lest the discharge of my duties as Judge, even during that short period, should be in any way inefficient, and sent in my resignation notwithstanding the despatch of the then Secretary of State, which entitled me to put in that additional service as a special case.

Lastly, I say that I would more readily lose my pension than deprive myself, by reason of continuing to draw it of any right of my citizenship. And say to writers in the Anglo-Indian journals who throw taunts at me with reference to my pension, that I do not mind in the least if they could succeed, in depriving me of the wages which I am enjoying as the fruit of the most laborious and conscientious discharge of my duties as a Judge in the highest Court in the land, and leaving me to find my own food and raiment. Let them know that these I shall get from that association of Sannyasins with whom I stand related, which entitle me to their care and protection, and therefore no pretended humane sentiments need deter my detractors from deprivaing me of my life-provision by the State. Let me add that that association is not the Theosophical Society, the present President whereof has been atrociously libelled as receiving vile German gold.

SIR. J. D. REES.

Just a line by way of a postscript in reference to Sir John Rees' observation that my letter was a senile effusion. He reminds me of a felicitous remark of Sir Fitz James Stephen: "Artful liars tell probable falsehoods." Undeniably the Honourable Member's suggestion as to my alleged senility is an absolute falsehood, thought to be probable only because of my age. I venture to say that my intellect was never more acute or clear, and in the suggestion to the contrary, there is as little truth as in the suggestion that the Hon. Member's career in the House of Commons from its commencement down to this day, was ever marked by sanity and good sense.

"KEEP YOUR KNOWLEDGE TO YOURSELF."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This (Saturday) afternoon I happened to pass by the road adjacent to the University when I saw three European boys about 12 coming from the opposite direction. They were throwing stones at the squirrels which in terror mounted up the trees. I gently remonstrated explaining that it was cruel to hurl stones at animals. "Animals?" exclaimed one of the boys "you call them animals? "*Keep your knowledge to yourself.*" "Of course," I said, "they *are* animals; they feel hurt as you or I do." But my argument did not seem to penetrate his boyish mind. "Why do you eat fish"? one of them suddenly exclaimed. I replied I did not eat fish. "Do you eat meat." "I did not eat meat either." "Then what do you eat?" "Bread, vegetable, pulses, milk, cereals" I replied and the child in astonishment muttered something inaudible, I was highly amused and asked the children to tell their parents or teachers that they had met a Parsi by the way side who said it was cruel to throw stones at the squirrels and I was sure the teacher would agree. But the child said "our teacher says it is not cruel to throw stones" which I did not believe. As I turned back they went their way with a parting shout "*keep your knowledge to yourself.*" I write to ask parents to give children regular lessons in kindness to animals. At the Hanging Gardens some time ago I saw a child chopping a little creature with a stick and a European and a "lady" *actually enjoying the scene!* Says a Christian divine "The object of all education is to create in us intense enthusiasm for the good and the true." I may say without fear of contradiction that our school authorities wholly concern themselves with soulless education eminently fitted to turn out 'expert criminals'.—Yours, etc.,

COMPASSION.

Bombay, 15th June.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Any one who has had occasion to travel by the B. B. & C. I. Railway must have noticed the sickening stench which overpowers him as the train passes the site of the slaughter-house at the Bandra end of the railway bridge. It is a wonder that a nuisance of so pronounced a character should be tolerated apparently without a murmur from those who are daily passengers from Bandra and further north. On enquiry I learn that the Bandra municipal authorities have no power to stop the nuisance as it exists within the area of the slaughter-house, which belongs to the Bombay Municipality. The wonder is thus the greater that a Municipality which rejoices in the proud title of "urbs prima in Indis" should allow this awful nuisance to exist in open defiance as it were of the elementary principles of sanitation. I trust that the Superintendent of Markets or whoever is responsible for the proper management of the slaughter-house and its precincts will take the necessary measures for the abatement of the nuisance which is undoubtedly a blot on the administration.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Bandra, June 17.

8-DAY LUMINOUS
WRIST WATCH
Goes 8 DAYS with ONE WINDING.

22/6 Rs. 16-14

Solid Silver Case.

Time can be easily seen on the Darkest Night.

22/6 or Rs. 16-14 for this Gent's very useful 8-DAY WRIST WATCH in SOLID SILVER Case, British Government Stamped, with LUMINOUS FIGURES & HANDS, as illustrated. Reliable 7 JEWEL Swiss Lever Movement, that will keep good time. Strong, well made, dust and damp-proof case, beautifully plain polished. The Luminous Figures and Hands are of superior quality, making it possible to see the time on the darkest night. Superior quality leather strap with secure buckle. Every watch is carefully examined and tested in our own workshops, and fully Guaranteed for FIVE Years against all defects in material and workmanship. If not perfectly satisfactory, Watch can be returned at our expense and your money will be promptly refunded, including ALL postage charges.

HOW TIME IS SEEN AT NIGHT

Price.. 22/6 Rs. 16-14
Same watch WITHOUT Luminous Figures and Hands. Price ..... 18/6 Rs. 13-14
POSTAGE (Insured) 1/4 or Re. 1 extra.

Sent VALUE PAYABLE POST
If a Deposit of 2/- or Re. 1-8 is enclosed with Your Order.
Send POST CARD for Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Goods, Sheffield Cutlery, Fountain Pens, Umbrellas, Typewriters. Write our Bank for References. Bankers: London City and Midland Bank Ltd., 48, Corn St., Bristol, England.

FEARS LTD. (Estd. 1846) Watch Manufacturers, and Jewellers, 539 BRISTOL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, Eng.

8-DAY WATCHES.
You Wind These Watches Only 52 Times a Year, instead of 365.

These 8-DAY Watches have sound, well made, 7 JEWEL Swiss Keyless Lever Movements, with visible Escapements, patent Non-Magnetic Breguet Hairsprings and artistically tinted enamel dials, as illustrated. Each watch goes 8 DAYS with only ONE WINDING and is accurately timed and adjusted in positions, and guaranteed to keep good time. They are the most reliable 8-DAY pocket timepieces on the market at anywhere near the low prices that we are asking for them, and are invaluable to Travellers and others who are unable to wind their Watches with regularity daily.

FIVE YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE With every one of these Reliable 8-DAY Lever Watches we give a FIVE Years' binding guarantee against all defective material and workmanship; but with ordinary care one of these Watches will go and keep good time for thirty years or more. If after 10 DAYS' TRIAL you are in any way dissatisfied with its timekeeping qualities, or any other detail, we will exchange the Watch or return your money, with ALL postage charges in full.

SENT "VALUE PAYABLE POST" If a Deposit of 2/- or Re. 1-8 is enclosed with your Order.

Goes 8 DAYS with only ONE WINDING.

10/6 Rs. 7-14

10/6 or Rs. 7-14 for this Gent's Very Handsome OPEN FACE, Lentil Shape, Keyless 8-DAY Watch, with visible escapement and artistically tinted enamel dial, as illustrated. The dust and damp-proof Case is made of Solid Nickel Silver, guaranteed to wear white all through; it is beautifully plain polished, and has strong hinged back. Can be supplied Open Face or Full Hunting Case. Made in two sizes—Same size as illustration or in Gent's small size. Guaranteed FIVE Years.
In Open Face Case. Price ..... 10/6 Rs. 7-14
In Full Hunting Case. Price..... 12/- Rs. 9

SOLID SILVER 8-DAY WATCH. Beautifully Engraved.

15/- Rs. 11-4

15/- or Rs. 11-4 is our Low Price for this Gent's 8-DAY Watch in beautifully Hand Engraved Lentil Shape SOLID SILVER Open Face Case, British Government Stamped, with visible escapement and artistically tinted enamel dial, as illustrated. Can be supplied Open Face or Full Hunting Case. Made in two sizes—Same size as illustration or in Gent's small size. Guaranteed FIVE Years.
In Open Face Engraved Case. Price 15/- Rs. 11-4
In Full Hunting Engraved Case. Price 17/6 Rs. 13-2

8-DAY WRIST WATCH in SOLID SILVER Case, British Government Stamped. Reliable 7 JEWEL Movement, guaranteed FIVE Years. Suitable for Lady or Gentleman. Price 18/6 Rs. 13-14. Same Watch fitted with LUMINOUS DIAL making it possible to see time on darkest night. Price 22/6 Rs. 16-14. (*Wrist Watch is not illustrated*)

18/6 or Rs. 13-14 FOR THIS LADIES' SOLID SILVER 8-DAY WATCH. Beautifully Hand Engraved.

18/6 Rs. 13-14

Reliable 7 JEWEL Swiss Keyless Lever Movement, with visible escapement, and artistically tinted enamel dial, as illustrated. The highly finished SOLID SILVER Case is British Government Stamped. This Ladies' Reliable 8-DAY Pocket Watch is FULLY GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS against all defects in material and workmanship. Can be supplied Open Face or Full Hunting Case.
In Open Face Engraved Case. Price..... 18/6 Rs. 13.14
In Full Hunting Engraved Case..... 21/- Rs. 15.12

SEE TIME AT NIGHT These Watches can be fitted with Luminous Dial and Hands for 4/- or Rs. 3 extra. Guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or money refunded. By day the Luminous Spots are almost invisible, but at night they shine brilliantly, making it possible to see the time on the darkest night. POSTAGE (Insured) 1/4 or Re. 1 extra.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Zarthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.
WEDNESDAY, June 19.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	12 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

DALVI—June 16th, at Sion, Lakshmibai, widow of the late Mr. Narayan Vishram, saffron merchant, in her 69th year. Deeply mourned by her family. (Spanish papers please copy.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

SHA. H. A. D. CHARITIES BOARDING HOUSE

The result of the several University Examinations of the above Institution is as follows:—Matric. Appeared 5; passed 4; Inter. Arts, Appeared 5; passed 2; B.A. Appeared 4; passed 3; Medical, Appeared 2; passed 1.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Shavksha Bharucha will deliver a public address on "the Life of Zoraoster," the parsee prophet at 6 p.m. to-day in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. All are invited.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY

During May the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,348. Among them the number of new admission was 235 classified as stated below:—Banias 27; Brahmins 50; Bhattias 1; other castes 157. Total 235. The average daily attendance was 76.

COLLISION AT CHURCHGATE CORNER.

A collision occurred between hack victoria No. 1414 driven by Nurmahomed Ayub, and motor car No. 6360. The victoria was going from Church Gate Street on to Queen's Road, and the driver on seeing the motor car coming towards him, tried to stop, but the horse would not stop and the collision occurred; and both vehicles were damaged.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Mungesh Ramrao, residing at Foras Road, reports to the Police that he went to office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, and at 11-30 a.m. his wife locked the room and went to see a friend on the second floor of the same chawl. She returned at 1-30 p.m. and found that the room had been broken into and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1464 stolen from a trunk which had also been forced open.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

The Annual Installation Meeting of Mark Lodge, Holmesdale in the East No. 72, E.C., was held on Thursday last, when Wor. Bro. Dr. Edalji M. Mody, the new Master-elect was installed to the chair by the retiring Master Wor. Bro. Nusservanji E. Bottlewalla. The newly installed Master appointed the following Brethren as his officers for the current year 1918-19: Wor. Bro. Nusserwanji E. Bottlewalla (I. P. M.) Bro. C. N. Saher (Senior Warden), Bro. N. D. Mistry (Junior Warden), Bro. Hormusji Ardeshir (Master Overseer), Bro. Munchersha P. Contractor (Senior Overseer), Bro. Viccaji A. Taraporewalla (Junior Overseer), Bro. S. F. Bharucha (Chaplain), Bro. N. J. Bilimoria (Secretary), Bro. P. S. Contractor (Registrar of Marks), Wor. Bro. Pallonji N. Davar (Treasure), Bro. Homi S. D. Dubash (Director of Ceremonies), Bro. C. H. L. Batliwalla (Organist.) Bro. D. K. Patel (Senior Deacon), Bro. J. M. Mehta (Junior Deacon), Bro. J. P. Katgara, (Inner Guard), and Bro. K. R. Vajifdar (Tyler).

IMPERIAL.

One of those standard "Imperial" programmes which have earned such a name in Bombay is offered this week. Opening with a beautifully coloured travel film, the programme proceeds on with Chapter No. 18 of Pathe's History of the War and the latest Pathe Gazette by the last mail. The present edition of the History of War is a particularly interesting one in that it gives us pictures of Ireland united and proud to be of service in the cause of Freedom. Ulstermen and Nationalists enrol in Lord Kitchner's Army. A British Dirigible cruises over London and our anti-aircraft Stations search the sky and also the British Navy's ruse at the battle of Heligoland etc., etc.

The Seventh and eight episodes of the "Seven Pearls" come next and as usual are full of more daring and thrilling adventures. Miss Mollie King is as charming as ever and Creighton Hale lives up to his reputation. An excellent little French comedy entitled "Prince Plouf closes this charming programme.

HIGH COURT.

DISOBEYING COURT'S ORDER.

CHARGE PROVED.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Govindlal Bunsilal, Plaintiff v. Bunsilal Motilal and ors. Defendants Bunsilal and Motilal, Plaintiff v. Govindlal Bunsilal and ors. Defendants.

This was a notice of motion by Govindlal Bunsilal for a declaration that Bunsilal Govindlal had Committed Contempt of Court in respect of certain orders passed by his Lordship on the 10th December, 1917.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Strangman and Mr. Dalvi appeared for Govindlal in support of the notice.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for Bunsilal to show cause.

Mr. Jinnah Mr. Kanga, and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the other parties to the two suits.

Several allegations of breach of the Court's orders were made by Govindlal against Bunsilal, the principal ones being as follow:—(1) that Bunsilal had not paid an amount of Rs. 30,000, which he had been ordered by the order of 10th December 1917 to pay to the Receiver or to be Bank of Bengal, although he had not been ordered by the Hyderabad authorities to the contrary and had dealt with the said amount in contravention of the orders of the Court; (2) that he had expended moneys out of the moneys of the estate come to his hands without the previous direction of the Receiver; (3) that he had recorded out standings of the firm of Shivlal Motilal at Hyderabad; (4) that he had failed to put seals on certain rooms in Hyderabad and had obstructed Govindlal's agents in puting seals on certain other rooms; (5) that he had failed to deliver property to the Receiver which he ought to have delivered and that the had placed obstacles in the way of the Court. These charges of disobedience of the Courts' orders were repudiated by Bunsilal who alleged that the proceedings had been unnecessarily and vexatiously taken with ulterior motives. He alleged that the Receiver had been prevented from taking possession of various properties of the estate at Hyderabad by the action of the officials of the state who were jealous of the High Court orders being enforced within the jurisdiction of the state and that he had nothing whatever to do with such action by the state. As to the sum of Rs. 30,000 he alleged that he had petitioned to the Hyderabad authorities to be allowed to remove the sum of Rs. 30,000 from Hyderabad to Bombay and that an order dated 18th February 1918 made on the said petition had in effect prohibited him from parting with the moneys directly or indirectly to the Receiver. The various other charges of disobedience of the Courts' orders were also denied in detail by Bunsilal.

His Lordship, after a protracted hearing held some of the charges of disobedience and obstruction of Courts' orders proved. His Lordship, however, thought that it would be enough punishment for Bunsilal to be ordered to pay the costs of the motion. His Lordship, moreover warned Bunsilal that a repetition of these obstructive tactics would meritt a more severe treatment.

Solicitors for Govindlal: Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for Bunsilal: Merwanji Kola and Co.

MINOR SON'S UNWILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO FATHER.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal petitioner, vs. Govindlal Bansilal respondent.

This was a rule calling upon the respondent to show cause why the minor Narayanlal alleged to be improperly or illegally detained by Govindlal should not be delivered to Raja Bahadur Bansilal.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for Raja Bahdur Bansilal in support of the rule.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. B. G. Wadia appeared for Govindlal Bansilal to show cause.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the minor Narayanlal.

The minor Narayanlal was under the age of 14 years and was the son of the petitioner. The petitioner alleged that upto the month of April, 1915 the minor had been residing at Hyderabad with him and his grandfather Raja Bahdur Motilal Shivlal, who was till his death in 1917 the head of the joint family. Some years ago Govindlal the eldest son of the petitioner came to Bombay and took up his residence at the family bungalow where members of the family resided when they happened to come to Bombay. The minor was brought to Bombay by his grandfather in April 1915. Shivlal Motilal died in June 1917 whereupon the minor was taken to Hyderabad. Some time thereafter disputes arose between the petitioner and his son the Respondent and suits were filed by one against the other which were at present pending in the High Court. Narayanlal returned to Bombay in the month of August, 1917 and had since then continued to reside in the bungalow with Govindlal. The petitioner charged that Govindlal had employed an undesirable tutor for the minor, that he had been making attempts to estrange him from his father the petitioner, and that he had refused to allow the minor to visit the petitioner when he was ill. The petitioner alleged that it was undesirable for the minor to be allowed to remain in the custody of Govindlal and applied that the minor should be handed over to him as the natural guardian of the minor.

The Respondent denied that it was in the interests of the minor that he should be handed over to the custody of the petitioner. He alleged that the petitioner's application was not bona-fide, and had been made with ulterior motives connected with the pending litigation. The petitioner was averse to giving English education to his sons and he had neglected to send the respondent to school when he was a boy. Moreover, the petitioner had treated the minor badly and it was that treatment that had induced his grandfather to bring up the minor to Bombay in 1915 and keep him there. Ever since, except for short intervals, he had remained in Bombay and was being suitably educated. The petitioner had no desire to bring up his children in a manner suited to the social life and business of the present day and it would not be to the welfare of the minor that he should be made to live with and be brought up by the petitioner. The minor himself was very averse to going to the petitioner and had wept bitterly and remained without food for two days at the prospect of his being handed over to his father. He therefore urged that the minor should be allowed to live under his care and protection.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel at considerable length ordered the minor to be handed over to the petitioner.

On its being mentioned to the Court that the minor had expressed his unwillingness to go and would not obey the Court's order, his Lordship directed the Sherif to seize the minor and hand him over to the petitioner's custody.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Merwanji Kola and Co.

Solicitors for the Respondent: Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

Gunpat Atmaram, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, tried to cross the road in front of motor car No. 5162 which was being driven along Hornby Road on Sunday night last and was knocked down by the right front mud-guard. The driver at once put on the brakes but the boy was knocked down before the car could be stopped. The boy sustained a contused wound and a coupe of abrasions and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A FIT CASE FOR EJECTMENT.

Abdullabhai Abdulhussein & Co. v. Mulla Tayaballi Mulla Noorbhai.

The plaintiffs in this case had applied to the Court for an order against he defendant for recovery of possession of a shop occupied by him as plaintiffs' monthly tenant. Defendant claimed protection under the Rent Act in reply to which it was averred on plaintiffs' behalf that the house was in a ruinous condition and required immediate re-building. All the other tenants had left. It was further alleged that the house was required by the landlord for his own use.

The plaintiff deposed to having purchased the house from the Receiver of an estate from whom he obtained possession some three months ago. The shop was required by him for his "pehdi" and godown. The premises were in a ruinous condition. The house was uncared for, for years. A wall had fallen since he purchased the property.

Plaintiff's engineer Mr. Motilal Ichhalal deposed to the dilapidated condition of the walls and the beams and posts which were in an entirely rotten condition. It was not possible to make any repairs without pulling down the house. The Municipality had called upon the landlord to pull down a portion which threatened to fall on the neighbouring building.

The Municipal Inspector deposed to the notice given by the Municipality in respect of such portions as were imminently dangerous.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, observed that it was the very first case under the Act in which he was obliged to order the premises to be vacated as he was satisfied that the house was entirely in a ruined condition and was under notice from the Municipality for imminent repairs. The south wall from top to bottom was out of plumb and the engineer in charge as also the Municipal engineer were agreed that the whole building was long neglected and required drastic changes. The plans were now in course of preparation and it would take about two months for the Municipality to pass them. The premises were reasonably and bona-fide required by the plaintiff for the purpose of erecting a building—though not for his personal use—and defendant was therefore ordered to vacate by 31st August next.

CAUSE LISTS.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1097-14—Patell & Eze, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed and anr v. Haji Haroon Haji Hasham a firm.
649-16—M V Gokhale Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. The Deccan Hubli Bank Ld. (in Liqn.).
839-17—Khandvalla & Co., Kaliviam Ramsukh a firm v. Pirozshaw Byramji Avasia, Ard H D & Co.
929-17—Bhimji & Co., Bai Bhikibai widow & & anr v. Shaudmal Ramnarayen Shriya, Ard H D & Co.
1021-17—Edge G W & Co., Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm v. Kurban Hoosein Ibrahim.
1159-17—Mirza M & M. Aga Abbas Shoostary v. Shaik Mahomed Karim Shiraze Attar.
1233-17—Motichand & D, J Moni & Co. a firm v. Patell Saboordas Vaumalldas and anr.
1262-17—Khandvalla & Co., Seth Goverdhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Zavermal Ladumal, a firm & ors, Tyabji D & Co.
1263-17—Parnanand & Co., Bhagirathibai widow v. Sha Devji Korshi & ors, Chitnis M & K, Agt. 6 & 7 Defts.
51-18—Bhimji & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas v. Darbalal Shivbuxlal.
350-18—Captain & V, Surana Dalal & Co. a firm v. Belaseeram Thakurseedas a firm.
383-18—Khandvalla & Co., Sakinabai v. Nathaniel Ezekiel Divekar, Patell & Eze.
394-18—Ard H D & Co., Rampratap Mongilal a firm v. Nayalmal Dhanraj a firm, Manilal & Khar.
402-18—Wadia G & Co., Langley Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Lakhamsey Bhimsey.
426-18—Captain & V, Prier Da Saone & Co. a firm v. Shadiball Yudhishthirlal a firm & ors, Wadia G & Co.
499-18—Captain & V, Dhanji Mowji v. Popat Lalji & Co. a firm, Madh K & Ch.
598-18—Rustomji & Gin, Haridas Rowji v. Somappa Miravjanappa Sindye.
602-18—Crawford B & Co., Allahabad Bank, Ld. v. Dhunjishaw P Nanavati, Shamrao M & L
604-18—Wadia G & Co., David Sassoon & Co., Ld. v. Madangopal Ramjidas, Soonderdas & Co.
628-18—Rustomji & Gin, Messrs Abdul Wahed Kamberally & Bros v. Messrs. Marshall & Co., Little & Co.
629-18—Payne & Co. G Balle & Co. a firm v. Messrs J A Grant & Co., a firm, Daph F & D.
631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Shamrao M & H.
632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs James & Manufacturing Coy., Shamrao M & H.
633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. B Ardeshir & Co. a firm, Shamrao M & H.
637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Hookkamchand Saroopchand v. v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

594-18—Captain & V, Hasav Kadam v. Ebrahim Kadam & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

502-18—Motichand & D, Chhotalal Vadilal a firm v. Visheswar Manilal a firm.
512-18—Suraimal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Unkarji Kashturchand a firm.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K and G In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Metha Liquidator Parties concerned J S dated 16-3-18.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little & Co. Part heard, 2-4-18.
O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Baj Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 19-7-17.
S. C 1391-17—Malvi M R and Co. Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THANA.

GRANTED BY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter, from the Thana General Board requesting the grant to the Thana Municipality of a temporary supply of water from 1st June 1918 from the Tansa Main. (Extracts from the Commissioner's letter were published by us yesterday).

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the request of the Thana Municipality be granted.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar did not think the Bombay Municipality should be generous to other places when the water supply of Bombay itself was not quite adequate.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji thought the diversion of the quantity of water asked for by the Thana Municipality would not materially reduce the pressure in the mains in the city. He was therefore in favour of the request of the Thana Municipality being granted. He moved as an amendment that the Thana Municipality should be asked not to make any profit out of the distribution of water supplied to it by the Bombay Municipality.

IS IT PROFIT?

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said it was incorrect to say that suburban municipalities were making profit out of the water supplied them by the Bombay Municipality. There was undoubtedly a difference between the water rates charged by the Bombay Municipality to the suburban municipalities and those charged by the latter to their rate-payers, but then these municipalities had to bear the expenses of maintaining the lines, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna said Bombay got fifty-one million gallons of water daily while the Thana Municipality had asked for a water supply of only one hundred thousand gallons per day. He did not think this would in any way seriously interfere with Bombay's water supply and he was therefore in favour of granting the request made by the Thana Municipality.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said all those municipalities should be asked not to make profit out of water supplied them by the Bombay Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was only a temporary measure and they should grant the request made by the Thana Municipality.

Dr. Jehangir's amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was travelling from Visnagar to Surat on the 1st instant with my brother's wife and daughter for an urgent work. When I arrived at Mehsana, the local train on the Ahmedabad side had left Mehsana. It was possible for me to catch the mail train. But I was not served with an excess fare pass though I offered amount for the same; while new tickets were being issued and there was sufficient room in the mail train. I would ask whether it is fair on the part of Railway authorities to detain passengers of long distances accompanied even by ladies for the whole night at strange places and issue new tickets to passengers of nearer places? On the whole, nearly some 12 or 15 passengers were not able to travel by the mail train, I can say we were detained there intentionally for whatever reason. Will the Railway authorities look to these grievances of passengers and try to reduce them?—Yours, etc.

C. T. PANDIT.

Adayan, June 16.

POLITICAL DETENUS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

With reference to the speech of Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th March last, the local Government has appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. B. Hindsay, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and Mr. Kunwar Sen, Additional Judge, Gorakhpur, to enquire into the cases of persons who have been dealt with under the provisions of the Defence of India Act of 1915 of Bengal Regulation 3 of 1915.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

MADRAS JOURNALIST TO TOUR AUSTRALIA AND FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 17.

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, editor of "Indian Emigrant," Madras, is at present visiting Burma for a month. He proceeds later to Australia and Fiji to study the conditions of Indian Labour in th elatter islands. His object, he says, is to co-operate with Government in suggesting measures for the control of emigration and welfare of emigrants.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

After opening quieter than Saturday's prices the Jute share market firmed up and prices ruled steadier all round, most stocks being in demand. There was not much doing in coals. In the miscellaneous section Bengal Paper and Titaghur Paper were in demand. Howrah Oil showed a slight advance. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Industry 14-4, 14-14; Reliance 39-12.
Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 264-8; Alliance (ord) 597; Auckland (ord) 402; Belvedere (ord) 520; Fort Gloster (ord) 695; Fort William ord) 365; Howrah (ord) 45-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 683; Kanknarrah (ord) 750; Lawrence (ord) 578; Lansdowne (ord) 370; Naihati (ord) 687; National (pref) 112; New Central (ord) 789; Northbrook (ord) 63; Reliance (ord) 38-12; Union (ord) 802 e.l.
Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21-12; Bengal paper (ord) 111; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 281; Buxar Timber 16-4; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 22; Eastern Paint 12-4; Howrah Oil 70-8; India General (ord) 161 ed.; Kumardhubi Engineering 17-12; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 18-8; Ryam Sugar 17-12; Steel Products 3-8 r Titaghur Paper (ord) 437; Union Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 95.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RY. C C. v. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

This game was played on the 15th instant on the Bombay Oval and resulted in a win for the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cricket Club by 4 wickets and 56 runs. Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

R. V. Kirtikar, 13; F. P. Colabawala, 1; J. Antia, 6; K. A. Date, not out, 87; D. K. Telang, 16; R. K. Telang, 3; L. V. Kaikini, 4; S. D. Thakur, 4; C. Gonsalves, Laxman K., A. Fido (Captain), did not bat; Extras 29. Total 157.

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

J. V. Hildreth, 24; T. MacMillan, 15; E. W. Downes, 12; V. Windsor, 6; W. Hildreth, 2; T. Harwood, 14; A. Aston (Capt.), 2; N. C. Commings, 0; T. Coulson, 5; A. G. Bazley, not out, 2; S. Rhenius, 3; Extras, 11. Total 101.

INTERNATIONAL C C, V. NEW HINDOO C. C.

A cricket match was played between the New Hindoo Cricket Club and the International Cricket Club on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan, which resulted in a draw in favour of the latter.

The International Cricket Club scored 173 for 7 wickets when they declared their innings closed, to which the New Hindoos responded 68 for 6 wickets when the time was over. Scores:—

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

Kashinath, 2; Pir Mohamed, 7; F. Lotia, 2; Jaykar, 1; N. Ghaswala, 1; Syed Ibrahim, not out, 86; C. M. Ali, retired, 30; S. Mahmood, 17; H. P. Jamal, not out, 4; S. A. Razak, H. G. Khan, did not bat; Extras, 23.

NEW HINDUS.

Khato, 0; Kapadia, 5; Halgi, 22; Pardesi, 20; Dongre, 1; Girkar, 5; Chawdri, not out, 14; Masurkar, not out, 0; Jaquste, Waradkar, S. Dalvie, did not bat; Extra, 1.

NEW FRIENDS C. C. V. NEW IMPERIAL C C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 63 runs, who scored 118 runs, out of which Mr. Shelar (not out) made 43 and Salunke 43. Mr. S. V. Gangnaik captured 7 wickets. Imperial scored 55 runs and Mr. Wagh captured 7 wickets.

CRICKET AT BHOPAL.

HAMIDIYA CLUB XI v BHUSAWAL RAILWAY TEAM.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hamidiya Club played their first match of the season against the Bhusaval Railway team on the 8th and 9th instant. It was an easy walk-over for the home team by an innings and 237 runs. For the home team, Prince Hamidullah Khan, Mr. Salamuddin Khan, Mr. Wazir Ahmed, Mr. Ashfaque Ali and Mr. Mohd. Habeeb made some very fine strokes and exhibited a really fine performance of batting, having scored 41, 100, 74, 46 and 33, respectively, whilst the board showed 399 for 10 wickets.

The visitors could only score 58 and 104 in both the innings. Mr. A. Haq Sani and Mr. Dady made some stand against the superior bowling of the Home team. Wazir Ahmed got 8 wickets for a nominal score of 27 runs in the first innings, whilst in the second innings, Ashfaque got 5 wickets for 18 runs only.

Scores:—

HAMIDIYA CLUB XI.

The Prince 41, Messrs. Ashfaque 47, Mumtaz 10, Wazir 76, Salamuddin 100, Habeeb 33, Hasan (Capt.) 26, Johery 20, Amin 15, Israr 0, Bashir 6, Extras 15, total 399.

BHUSAVAL TEAM.

1st Innings.

Messrs. M. Nazir Sani 0, Dady 0, Powell 4, Woodman 1, H. Haq Sani (Capt.) 23, Collins 0, Anthony 15, Kunjal 0, Syed Nazam 0, S. M. Hassiny 1, Ram Chander 0, Extras 14, total 58.

2nd Innings.

Messrs. M. Nazir Soni 0, Dady 16, Powell 22, Woodman 0, H. Haq Sani (Capt.) 38, Collins 2, Anthony 4, Kunjal 0, Syed Nazam 0, S. H. Hassiny 0, Ram Chander 10, Extras 12. Total 104.

THE REGO OVERBRIDGE AT AMRITSAR.

Mr. B. Rego of Amritsar deserves congratulations for recognition of his services by Government, in naming the new overbridge across the railway lines near the Gobindgarh fort after his name. Mr. Rego, who was for the last 15 years in charge of Amritsar station in his capacity, as Hon. Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Station Superintendent, will long be remember by those who had a visit to the Station for his tacful adminisration and courteous treatment of the passengers.

FORT HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

This dispensary was opened to the public on the 18th April 1917. The institution owes its birth to the beneficent generosity of an anonymous gentleman and has been from the very beginning under the able management of Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

On the first day there were only 3 patients but on the 18th of November 1917 the daily attendance rose to 34 and on the 31st March 1918, the number was in the neighbourhood of 20. Patients from all classes and creeds, men, women and children, are allowed to take full advantage of this charitable dispensary The dispensary is open to the Public from 9 to 11 a.m. From the annual report it would seem that the dispensary has become remarkably popular in the very first year of its existence. During the year 6882 patients in all were treated, of whom 2915 were males, 2575 females and the rest children.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following subscriptions were received in May, 1918:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 4,55,916-10; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. Aden Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Rs. 1,500; The Maharaja of Balrampur Rs. 1,000; Burma Branch Rs. 750; The Administrator Porbandar State Rs. 400; Sir Dorab Tata towards Rent of Depot Rs. 275; The Hon. Sir W. H. H. Vincent Rs. 100; The Administrator Cambay State Rs. 50; Mrs. Mascarenhas Porbandar Rs. 50; Anonymous Rs. 50; Mrs. Fawcett, Karachi Rs. 25; The Administrator, Savantvadi State Rs. 25; Proceeds of Concert given by H. M. S. "Pyramus" Concert Party Rs. 22-6; Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi Rs. 15; Captain Farewell, C.I.E., Karachi Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, O.B.E., Karachi Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Karachi Rs. 15; Mrs. Abbott Rs. 10; Mr. C. S. C. Harrison Rs. 7; Sale of Lady Scott's Postcards Rs. 5; From the Central Provinces and Berar:—Lady Robertson's Fund Rs. 1,000; The Chhattisgarh States Feudatory States War Fund Rs. 300; Total Rs. 4,63,545-14-10.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY OVER THREE CRORE FENCE.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 8 p.m. on 17th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

Bengal	7,07,68,200
Bombay	3,05,75,400
United Provinces	1,03,91,600
Madras	1,01,87,300
Punjab	62,93,600
Minor Administrations ...	51,88,300
Burma	39,14,400
Central Provinces	10,77,900
Assam	71,300
Bihar and Orissa	9,60,000
Total Rs.	13,94,28,000

Total amount of applications received by Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in Bombay Circle up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive ... ... Rs. 12,150

ACQUITTED OF WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.

FAILURE OF PROSECUTION OF DETENU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A Midnapore special tribunal has disposed of the case on which a detenu, Sashi Mohun Chandra was the accused. An order of internment fas served on the accused on 17th February, 1917, at Mymensingh, directing the accused to report himself to the Superintendent of Police at Burdwan within two days from the receipt of the order. The accused after the receipt of order did not report himself to the Superintendent of Police of Burdwan, but absconded. He was subsequently arrested on May 1, 1918, at his father-in-law's house at Mymensingh, the accused having thus it was alleged, knowingly disobeyed the directions of the Government order of interment. It transpired in evidence that the Superintendent of Police of Burdwan was not at Burdwan when the accused was directed to report himself to him and the court acquitted the accused.

The same tribunal next took up the case of another retenu Rajendranath Chakravarti. The charges against him were that he sent two telegrams, one to the editor of "Bengalee" and the other to the Secretary of the Bengal Government without previously intimating to the Police Superintendent and that he failed to report himself daily to the Police Sub-Inspector. The trial is proceeding.

FORECA OF MR. MONTAGU' POS.ALS

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The "Englishman" to-day publishes a forecast of Mr. Montagu's proposed reforms sent by a correspandent, who claims to speak on good authority. The correspondent says:—

There is to be no interference at present with the Government of India, but radical changes are proposed in the local Governments. The Councils will become greatly enlarged Legislative assemblies, each local board and municipality electing a member and a full non-official majority being assured. The local Councils will have an unfettered right to pass resolutions affecting all except Imperial departments, which will be binding on the Governments concerned, subject to a veto vested in the Governor-in-Council, to be exercised with the approval of a large Advisory Committee resembling His Majest's privy Conucil in which there will be an official majority. It will however be part of the regular policy of the Government to exercise veto as rarely as possible.

The right of the resolution will be substantive and not merely recommendatory, and will extend to the budget. The Executive Councils will be enlarged into full Cabinets and will contain members chosen from the predominant party in the Local Assembly. One almost automatic effect will be to substitute competitive examinations for the present methods of recruitment to Provincial Services reducing the European element from a numerical superiority to *nil*.

DEATH OF THREE RACE HORSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The death is reported lately at Dehra Dun of the three race horses, namely "Short Skirt" owned by Mr. Hamer and "St. Vagrant" and "Colour Day," the property of Messrs. Swan and Hillards.

It is reported that "Rocksavage" and "Seneschai" have been sold and are on the way out to India. The former changed hands at £4,000.

Sir Harcourt Butler, will pay a short visit to Simla towards the end of the month; leaving Nainital on the 23rd and returning on the 25th of June.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cardet (Roman Catholic) of Rangoon celebrates the 25th anniversary of his consecration on Saturday and an address is to be presented to him.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answer to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 18th June, 1918.

SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Sir Subramania Iyer has lost no time in issuing a statement regarding his famous letter to President Wilson, which we commend to the attention of the country. It throws a flood of light on the "incident" into which the transmission of that patriotic and truthful communication subsequently developed, as well as on the courteous and candid reference to the matter which Mr. Montagu permitted himself the other day in the House of Commons. The statement divides itself into two parts. So far as the motive and reasons which prompted Sir Subramania to indite the letter are concerned, all the material facts have long been within the knowledge of the public and the statement does not, therefore, add to it. Its net effect, in that respect, will be to enable the country to confirm the unqualified endorsement of his action which has already been forthcoming, and to raise Sir Subramania still higher in the affection and esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

The statement, however, is most instructive, and timely, in the exposure it affords of the extraordinary official antics to which Sir Subramania's action has given rise. The letter was dated the 24th June, 1917, and reached President Wilson in due course, who, in accordance with diplomatic usage, sent on, a copy of it, to the British Cabinet who, in their turn, forwarded it to the Viceroy. The first official communication with the author of the letter on the subject, it appears, was when his Excellency the Viceroy plunged into the topic at the interview which he, together with Mr. Montagu, had granted to Sir Subramania. (It may be noted that so far as Sir Subramania was concerned, so far from there having been any desire to be secretive about the matter, printed copies of the letter were available to the public some time before the interview.) What transpired at the interview makes amazing reading. There was the initial irregularity, to use no harsher word, of utilising the interview for a purpose other than that for which it had been arranged. Sir Subramania is right in resenting this. As he says: "I felt I was being treated harshly, and not fairly, for I was there to discuss political reform and not to answer to a charge of misconduct in addressing the President of the United States." The Viceroy, however, took it upon himself to broach the subject, and the manner in which he did so, as described by Sir Subramania, was one which can only be explained on the assumption that his Excellency equally forgot what was due to himself and to his distinguished guest. Lord Chelmsford was pleased to "question and rebuke" Sir Subramania, in the elegant phrase of Mr. Lionel Davidson, Acting Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, when intimating that on that account the Local Government had "decided to take no further action." And in the process, it is clear from Sir Subramania's narrative, his Excellency cut anything but a dignified figure, having all but lost his temper. We have no wish to indulge in retrospective recriminations, but it is necessary to put on record that the Viceroy's extraordinary and unfortunate lapse stands condemned by all the standards of public life and social propriety which should govern the relations of men carrying such exalted responsibility as does his Excellency. The notion of thus lecturing and hectoring a man of the age, position and standing of Sir Subramania, was an impropriety which must be repudiated by the nation even though he himself, with courtly chivalry, tolerated it. Nowhere else in the British Empire but India, we need hardly say, would such an aberration have been possible or allowed to pass with impunity.

We come now to the Secretary of State's share in this business. *Mr. Montagu was an eye-witness of the whole scene.* He was not only present at the interview between the Viceroy and Sir Subramania, but, as the latter says, allowed himself to be associated with the "displeasure at my conduct," which his Excellency conveyed to him. What took place subsequently between the Indian Government and the Madras Government has not transpired. All that Sir Subramania was favoured with was the gracious message of Mr. Lionel Davidson, to which we have referred, absolving him from the infliction of further pains and penalties. And that was in February last. It is impossible that any decision could have been arrived at in the matter without the full knowledge and consent of the Secretary of State. Yet, notwithstanding that, notwithstanding that he was present at the notorious interview and gave at least his tacit support to the Viceroy's outburst, he allowed the incident of Sir Subramania's letter to President Wilson to be raised in Parliament on the 3rd instant, —almost a whole year after it had been written, and six months after he had himself been a party to an official discussion and an official decision on it,—as if it was something new in respect of which he was in a state of the proverbial "blissful ignorance"! To give further colour to that impression he indicated that he was "communicating with the Viceroy,"—by way of satisfying, presumably, his thirst for knowledge. "Sincerity"!

A DEPLORABLE DEPARTURE.

A feature of the recent War Conference in Bombay which has been somewhat overshadowed by the sensation caused by Lord Willingdon's speech, was the unusual and deliberate incursion of a number of ruling chiefs into the politics of British India. It is a matter, however, that deserves attention. That ruling Chiefs should take an interest in the politics of British India is natural and platonic expressions of sympathy with the aspirations of the people of British India have not been altogether rare and are entirely commendable. But, just as the people of British India, as represented by the National Congress, have always studiously refrained from any sort of interference with the affairs of Native States and confined their propaganda strictly to British India, so, it might be expected, ruling princes should keep out of the controversies of politics in British India, which do not concern them in the least. Hitherto that rule of a natural and self-suggestive etiquette has been rigidly observed. All the more is it to be regretted that the Maharaja of Kolhapur and others at the Bombay War Conference should have thought fit to enter into such a controversial topic as the propriety or otherwise of political agitation in British India at the present time. One cannot resist the conclusion that in making this deplorable departure in their relations with the people of British India the Chiefs, who were guilty of it, were acting on a hint from official quarters, a feeling that is strengthened by the fact of the Governor having set rolling the ball which his Highness of Kolhapur patted in his clumsy phraseology, and his Highness of Jamnagar kept in motion with his flowery and affected rhetoric.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur was good enough to admit that "time had come when a Sandhurst should be opened in this Presidency." But, he added, "this should be got done by the heroic deeds of fighting races." If the time has come, as the paragrph holds, and the fighting races have already performed innumerable deeds of heroism, it is difficult to understand why we in British India should wait for it to be "got done" by an undefined number of further heroic deeds, even if the Maharaja has no martial ambitions himself, having confessed truly enough, that, if he were given a Commission—an eventuality which nobody in their wildest dreams ever contemplated—he would be more of a nuisance than any real use. "This is not the time for tongue or pen," added his Highness at the end of a lengthy typescript, "but for the sword." Since he has no leanings towards the sword, it is a pity that his Highness could not have spared himself and the public all this bosh, which, it is lamentable to have to state, was loudly applauded by Lord Willingdon's "representative assembly." It was left to H. H. the Jam Saheb, however, to excel all others in the impertinence and gratuitous character of his discussion of controversial matters with which he has no concern. His Highness chose to divest himself of his character as a ruling prince and appear before the audience as "a citizen of our Empire"—the greatest that history has ever known." The Empire, we may remind his Highness of Jamnagar, is so great indeed that it includes the extensive dominion of South Africa, the highest tribunal of which has just decided that the natives of Jamnagar and all the other Indian States are not British subjects at all and are not entitled to any rights and privileges as such. We would advise his Highness, who, perhaps, in his anxiety to fawn upon officialdom, has not noted this disconcerting fact, to retire into his natural role as the autocratic ruler of a none-too-well ruled State, if he desires to preserve any rights at all. In that role he will be able to contemplate with unalloyed pleasure the greatness of the Empire and "the peoples free, contented and happy," especially, no doubt in Jamnagar, who constitute it.

LANDLORD'S ATROCITY.

It would be difficult to conceive a more atrocious offence on the part of a landlord than that of which Dr. B. S. Shroff was convicted by Mr. Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. In order to coerce his tenants into paying the enhanced rent, which he desired illegally to exact from them, this abandoned bearer of a medical degree, and a Justice of the Peace withal, actually stopped the working of the pumps which conveyed water to the upper floors, with the result that, not only were the tenants deprived of water for domestic use, but were subjected to the most disgusting insanitary conditions following on a stoppage of the water supply to the water closets. The Magistrate, in his judgment, found that "the accused was not only aware that night-soil was accumulating for want of proper flush, but he suffered this state of affairs to continue in order to have the higher rents that he wanted from the tenants." The man who was guilty of this abomination, which might have caused death to his victims, and even provoked an epidemic, has escaped with the infliction of a fine of Rs. 25. It appears to us a great pity that Dr. Shroff could not have been removed to a sphere where, as the guest of his Majesty, his criminal and insanitary predilection would have no chance of an outlet and the public thus protected, for a time at any rate, from the dangers attending the liberty of such a person.

Notes of the Day.

Our Debt to the Seamen.

We are glad to notice the excellent progress being made by the fund for the building and endowment of a new Seamen's Institute in Bombay. We are informed by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. H. Byrt, "Times of India" office) that the total amount promised or received now reaches Rs. 3,33,760. One of the latest subscribers is H. E. the Governor, who has given a donation of Rs. 500. Mr. Byrt writes suggesting that would-be subscribers should now make their contributions in the shape of War Bonds of 1918. This seems a very practical idea. The War Bonds are issued for Rs. 100 and multiples of Rs. 100, they pay 5½ per cent. free of income-tax and are repayable in 1918 at Rs. 105. Purchasers for the Institute would have the script endorsed "Seamen's Institute" and send it in as a subscription. They would thus, with the same money, both help to swell the Bombay share of the War Loan and join in the tribute to the Mercantile Marine. By the way, we hope the Committee of the Institute will soon be able to publish particulars of the scheme which has been proposed to them to make some special provision for lascars in the port. The general idea of this is that as the lascars are practically prevented by their illiteracy and special needs as regards food and refreshment from availing themselves of the advantages of the Institute, from which their nationality does not debar them—for the Institute is open to the seamen of all creeds and nations—a supplementary institute should be opened in suitable proximity to the docks and the city for their benefit. The Indian lascars have done their bit in the war like the sailors of the other Allied Nations and are equally entitled to proper recognition.

The Rent Act.

We publish to-day the first instalment of an exhaustive article, specially written for "the Bombay Chronicle" on the Bombay Rent Act. It is quite evident that large numbers of tenants are yet ignorant of the rights accorded them under the Act and the power they possess to resist the oppression of unscrupulous landlords, an ignorance that many of the latter class make the fullest use. In addition to this there are other tenants, who for some reason or other—one thing as the writer of the article says, a fear of what will happen to the tenant after the war, if he opposes his landlord now,—are afraid to take their landlords to Court. There are also defects in the Act which need to be remedied. The writer of the article is a lawyer who has had a wide professional experience of the working of the Act, and we advise all tenants to study the exhaustive, but easily comprehensible, exposition of it which he provides.

Sunday's Demonstration.

Nothing is more difficult than to fix even approximately the number of a crowd at a greet public meeting, when it is in the open air and the holding accommodation of the place is not definitely measurable. It has been estimated that the encolosure at Shantaram's Chawl where Sunday's meeting was held will take 15 thousand people, but there are those who assert that this figure was far exceeded on Sunday' owing to the way in which every available space was crowded to its utmost capacity, people sitting or standing on the top of water-tanks, roofs of houses, in trees and every kind of balcony or ledge on which foot or seat-hold could be obtained. Our own moderate estimate yesterday of the number actually present at the meeting, apart from those who were unable to get in, was 15 thousand, but it ill be observed that Mr. Mackinjne, one of the captains of the Volunteers, in a letter which appears in another column, asserts that it was 25,000. Mr. Mackinjie, of course, would have had special opportunities of judging.

An Audience of Juveniles.

We notice that our morning and evening contemporaries both trot out the old "stunt," that has been done to death, as to the alleged youthful character of the audience. "Save for a few prominent Home Rulers," says the "Times," "the audience consisted of young men." "Excepting for the leaders of the Home Rule League," chirps its evening echo, with an attempt to improve on its model, "the audience consisted largely of youths *and children.*" If anyone is silly enough to believe that an audience of this immense size could consist entirely of young men, or largely of youths and children, they are welcome to enjoy the delusion. But surely it is rather late in the day to repeat these well-worn attempts to pretend that only juveniles assemble at Home Rule gatherings in view of the history of the past two years or so. Delusions of this kind are very dangerous to the people in whose minds it is sought to instil them!

A Falsehood.

It was erroneously stated yesterday in our report of the meeting that Mr. Gandhi actually delivered the speech that he handed to the Press. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gandhi finding that his voice was not strong enough to be fully heard in such an immense gathering, contented himself with a few remarks and handed his written speech to the reporters. This has been exaggerated by the "Advocate" into the amazing statement that "the managers of the meeting themselves got thoroughly disgusted at the disorderly behaviour of the mob." This is a sheer falsehood. There was no disorderly behaviour and the speeches were listened to with an attention that was surprising in such a vast gathering. There was the usual stir and noise inevitable with such a crowd in the early part of the proceedings, but during Mr. Horniman's speech this gradually subsided and by the time Mr. Jamnadas rose to speak there was complete silence and attention.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.—I

A POPULAR EXPOSITION.

PLEA FOR FURTHER LEGISLATION.

(By D. J. S.)

Like those famous pens, the Rent Act was expected to prove a boon and a blessing. A two months' experience of its practical working has shown that it does not go far enough. It is doubtful whether it has been the success, it was expected to be, so far as it concerns even the limited positions covered by it. The reasons of this failure are not far to seek. The ignorance of the masses stands in the fore-front; next, the despicable and mean methods of powerful and unscrupulous landlords. Third, the characteristic lethargy of tenants who would rather allow their rights to be trampled over than create any supposed unpleasantness. Almost every day, in this and in other journals, one comes across queries by puzzled tenants and tales of woe from the oppressed. The object of this contribution is to explain the provisions of the Act in a simple and popular manner acceptable to the lay public and incidentally to draw attention to the short comings of the present legislation.

At the outset a few general remarks would not be out of place. The writer has come across innumerable cases in which many a tenant has pulled a long face when advised to sit tight and defy the landlord. "Go to Court and fight the man under whose roof you are sheltered? Impossible!" which is as much as to say, that Bombay landlords confer everlasting obligation upon their tenants by making them pay through the nose and giving tottering roof in exchange. The Indian tenant might do well to keep in mind the vernacular proverb he is so fond of quoting in other contexts. "The cross-grained wood requires to be sawed cross-wise." If you will not avail yourself of the Act, as well place your copy in the pipe bowl and smoke it. There is nothing wrong, legally, morally or socially in punching the landlord's head if he will not play the game. But let the judge's goose-pen perform the operation and not the improvised bludgeon.

An Erroneous Notion.

Another silly notion which underlies the cowardly fear entertained by tenants is that once the war is over and the old order of things restored, the landlords, who have already sworn to wreak their vengeance, will not spare them. The idea is both short-sighted and erroneous. Even if the War ends to-morrow, the operation of the Act will be left undisturbed for a minimum period of six months, which at the pleasure of the Governor in Council, could be extended to two years. As to how soon the war may end it is enough to say that the share market is not the nursery for training military experts or diplomatic statesmen. The jobbers may see visions of the fall of Paris but, whatever happens, the war is about to be fought out fiercer than ever. Thus for all practical purposes the landlord will not be able to avenge himself for at least three years more. By that time, much water will have to flow into and out of Back Bay. Sufficient for the day etc. The tenant who deliberately connives at the tyranny of his landlord harms in no unmistakable manner not only himself and the general community but also its posterity by perpetuating a false standard. If the Rent Act is hereafter revised and permanently placed on the Statute Book, the excessive rent now paid, without demur or protest will in all probability be the "standard" for the future.

Inherent Defects.

If the Act has failed because of the sentimental reasons stated above, its framers can hardly be blamed for the result. But apart from these, the Act has now been found to contain inherent defects some of which could be easily removed. The arm of the Act is not sufficiently long to reach detestable tricks and contemptible devices to which landlords frequently resort. The cutting of water pipes, stopping of electric currents where the meter stands in the landlord's name, breaking open of partitions and doors so as to violate the privacy of "Nahanis" and privies, letting of rooms to turbulent Pathans and females of ill-repute with a view to frighten out respectable families, opening up of roofs and dumping of debris in the doorway and on the staircase, removal of glass panes and Venetian shutters which give protection against rain and sun, deliberate neglect of petty but necessary repairs and otherwise spoiling the amenities of the place, are some of the annoyances against which the Act is powerless to defend the tenant. It is in this direction that the services of a controller, invested with wide powers to investigate into and set right complaints of the kind mentioned above, would be eminently useful. In some of these cases, a Police prosecution would be open to the aggrieved tenant. But here, as everywhere else the weakest must go to the wall. The case of Spencer vs. Azam now pending before the Chief Magistrate is a good illustration of the hardship involved in a Police prosecution. Already there have been several lengthy hearings and the complainant has to fight against the best legal talent in Bombay. One can easily imagine what Mr. Spencer's fate would have been if he was not a lawyer backed by others of his class.

Another Trick.

Another direction, in which a full time controller would be able to divert his energies usefully would be in the case of premises which certain landlords—inebriate with the acquisition of colossal war profits or ancestral fortunes—allow to remain unoccupied till they can successfully squeeze double and treble the standard rent from necessitous tenants. For months together rooms and flats in certain premises at Dhobi Talao and Kalbadevi Road had remained unoccupied and tenantless. Not that there was no demand for them but there were no tenants forthcoming to meet the landlord's extortionate demands. Everything comes to those who wait and the rapacious landlords at last found their opportunity. The shifting of the venue of the Small Causes Court from Lamington to Carnac Road necessitated the removal of the offices of Vakils to the same

(Continued on page 8.)

FAILURE OF NEW AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIES RE-ESTABLISHED ON FRONT LINE.

AUSTRIAN INFILTRATION BROUGHT TO A HALT.

The first day's Austrian effort cannot be said to have been altogether a success. The net result of the day as far as the British front is concerned is that we hold out the old line practically entirely and in the bargain the enemy has lost some prisoners. The French positions are maintained intact.

The pocket in the British front was cleared of the enemy during the night and early morning and the Allies re-established on the original front line. The battle continues very strong at all points and enemy pressure remains equally strong, but the Allies' very strong resistance does not allow the enemy to pass the lines.

The latest telegram reports that the fierce fighting continues and that the enemy has crossed the Piave.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

A British Italian communiqué says the pocket in the British front was cleared of the enemy during the night and in the early morning and we now re-established on the original front line. We took over 350 prisoners and two mountain guns and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Early yesterday when an attack was launched invaluable assistance with the infantry and the artillery was immediately provided by the Italians on our left, which was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt. Heavy fighting continues in many places along the Piave, the eastern end of the Montebello heights and astride the valley of the Brenta.

Three further aeroplanes were destroyed.

POSITIONS ON FRENCH FRONT INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

Paris.—An Austrian attack on the French front in Italy on Saturday was shattered and the French positions maintained intact. The enemy suffered serious losses.

ABOUT 50 AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

OFFENSIVE COMPELLED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

French experts estimate that fifty Austrian divisions are participating in the offensive against Italy. They emphasise that the Italians were not surprised and that the Italian army has never been in better condition. Its losses in artillery in the last offensive have been largely replaced. They also emphasise that the Austrian offensive has been compelled by Germany at a moment when the internal situation in Austria is growing more and more difficult.

BATTLE CONTINUES VERY VIOLENT.

ALLIES' STRONG RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

Rome.—Signor Orlando, informed the Senate and the Chamber that the Supreme Command at 8 on Saturday evening reported as follows:—The battle continues very violent and the enemy pressure remains equally strong at all points of the front of the attack, namely, from the Asiago plateau to the sea.

Our resistance, always very strong, does not allow the enemy to pass the lines of the greatest resistance and the battle still proceeds on the first line with fluctuations. We have made numerous counter-attacks some of which have been successful in re-establishing the original situation.

FIRST DAY NOT A SUCCESS.

BRITISH ENTIRELY HELD OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy wiring Saturday evening says the first day of the Austrian offensive cannot be said from his point of view to have been altogether a success. On the British front at any rate he did not make much progress. It is true that attacking along the railway from Asiago towards Casuna he succeeded temporarily in creating a small salient in our line and even took a battery of guns which have since been recaptured. This short-lived success was only attained by an attack by a whole division in the depth of a depression where they were invisible until the last moment. The net result of the day as far as the British front is concerned is that we hold our the old line practically entirely and have taken 200 prisoners, while the French have taken 160 prisoners.

FIRERCE BATTLE ON ASIAGO PLATEAU.

FRONT FIRMLY HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 17.

An Italian communiqué says: A great battle has been in progress since Saturday. The artillery preparation was exceptionally intense. The enemy's masses of infantry began the expected offensive against the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau at the end of the Brenta valley and Mount Grappa. They also attempted to force the Piave and carried out heavy local actions on the remainder of the front. Our own and Allied barrage anticipated the enemy's preparation with deadly counter bombardment and the infantry sustained the onslaught in the advance defensive area.

The enemy attacked with the greatest intensity on a front of 150 kilometres, his initial rush occupying a few front line positions in the Montefidvalbella and Asolone areas and also at the head of the Montesolarolo salient. Some of the enemy crossed the Piave in the Nervesa and Fagaremuile areas. We energetically counter-attacked all along the front and succeeded in withstanding powerful pressure. We regained a good portion of the positions which were temporarily yielded, although isolated detachments with great valour continued to remain in some at all costs. The violence of the struggle was undiminished at night.

We are firmly holding the front on the Asiago plateau and have completely re-occupied the original positions in Asolone and the Solarolo salient. We are pressing very closely the enemy who crossed the Piave.

We have hitherto taken three thousand prisoners including eighty-nine officers. Our own and Allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle, bombarding the crossings of the Piave and machine-gunning the enemy masses. We brought down thirty-one aeroplanes.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMANOPHILE PROPAGANDA

BRITISH MISSION'S SUCCESS IN URUGUAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

Buenos Aires.—The visit of the British Mission under Sir Maurice de Bunsen which is now proceeding to Chile has made an excellent impression destroying everywhere the effects of the Germanophile propaganda.

CONSCRIPTION IN HONGKONG.

ALL BRITISH MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 41.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, June 15.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 17.

The Legislative Council has passed the third reading of the bill conscripting all British males between the ages of 18 and 41.

JAPANESE RED CROSS MISSION

LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

Tokio.—The Red Cross Mission to the Allies headed by Prince Tokugawa has left for America.

OPERATIONS NORTH OF BETHUNE.

HOW ENEMY WAS PUSHED BACK.

LULL ON AISNE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day describing the successful operation north of Bethune on the night of the 14th mentioned in the communiqués says the attack was pushed to a depth of 500 yards and materially increased the security of our line. It was extremely carefully rehearsed and was preceded by a brief bombardment. On the left the enemy offered a determined resistance to the Gordons and the Suffolks to whom the flank was entrusted. They found work cut out for them in darkness. Some of the enemy machine-gun nests were overlooked and caused trouble before they were located and wiped out. The fighting proceeded through the night.

One German gunner declared his whereabouts by opening fire and a cautious encircling of the new nest had to be begun. This clearing of the ground in dark initiated a new phase of the open warfare. Prisoners taken belonged to the eighteenth reserve division which took part in the first battle of the Somme and the recent Lys fighting and suffered very heavy casualties. It was one of the first to enter Belgium and its records are stained with the crimes of Termonde and Louvain.

LOCAL ACTIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE MATZ FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 3-45 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

A French communiqué says there were local actions north-east of the Senlis wood. South of Dammard and in the region of Vinli which enabled us to take seventy prisoners and capture some machine-guns. An enemy attempt to cross the Matz at its junction with the Oise failed under our fire.

ENEMY'S SHORT LIVED SUCCESS IN WOEVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 12-10 a.m.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., June 17.

Last night's French communique said:—In the Woevre the enemy this morning gained a footing in the village of Xivry, from which by a counter-attack the enemy was driven out, losing some prisoners.

LOSS OF A DUTCH STEAM PILOT VESSEL.

BRITAIN OFFERS INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The Hague.—The Foreign Minister has announced that Britain has expressed deep regret for the loss of a steam pilot vessel and several lives owing to a navigational error in laying a mire outside the declared minefield which caused the disaster. Britain has offered to indemnify the loss of the vessel, also the families of the victims of the disaster.

MENTIONED IN GEN. ALLENBY'S DISPATCH.

FOR DISTINGUISHED WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 17.

The "Gazette" contains a large number of names mentioned by General Allenby including Major-General H. D. Watson, Brigadier-General C. R. Harboard, Lieut.-Colonel Sir M. R. Wilson, Major N. Robertson-Glasgow and Captain D. F. Massy. The names also include Naik Rahmatullah of the Hong-Kong and Singapore Garrison.

INFORMATION ABOUT WAR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

A COMMITTEE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 17.

A Committee of which Lord Cavendish Bentinck is chairman has been formed to collect co-ordinate and supply information regarding the war prisoners in Turkey, to make suggestions to the Government and the Central War Prisoners' Committee and generally to promote the interests of prisoners. Five thousand sterling has been anonymously contributed for expenses.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS AT SWATOW.

JAPANESE MARINES LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

A telegram from Tokio dated June 12th, says owing to the disturbed conditions at Swatow the Japanese marines landed there on Sunday evening.

MOSCOW DIET DISSOLVES ITSELF.

"REPUBLIC NO LONGER IN EXISTANCE."

TURKISH OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., June 17.

Moscow, June 2nd.—In consequence of the government crisis and increasing energy of the Turkish offensive in the Caucasus, the Diet has declared itself desolved and that the republic is no longer in existance. Turkey has proclaimed the independence of Georgia and the Turks have launched a strong offensive against Baku.

The general assembly of factory and workshop delegates in Petrograd has ordered a workers' strike as a protest against the policy of the Soviet government.

A NEW FACTOR IN RUSSIAN SITUATION.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS' ADVENT IN FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking says the advent of large contingents of Czecho-Slovaks in the Far East is a new factor in the situation. The Maximalists allowed two divisions of them to leave and these are now scattered on the Siberian railway from Tcheliabinsk eastward *en route* for Vladivostok. They came into conflict with the Bolsheviks over the question of disarmament and occupied a section of the railway westward of Irkutsk. Some 14,000 have arrived at Vladivostok where the Bolsheviks are anxious for their immediate shipment.

ADVANCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

REACHING SYZRAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 17.

A telegram from Moscow dated June 5th says, that after being driven back from Penda, Czecho-Slovaks advanced as far as Syzran and took possession of the great railway bridge across the Volga which is the principal artery of the Trans-Siberian communication.

Plekhanoenf, the anti-bolshevik leader has died in Finland.

10,000 BOLSHEVIST RED GUARDS ALMOST DESTROYED

GERMAN GENERAL'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 15, 7-50 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 17.

A telegram from Kieff states that the German General Knoerzer has telegraphed to von Eichhorn reporting that a force of ten thousand Bolshevist Red Guards commanded by Czech officers, has been almost destroyed by his troops westward of Taganrog. The Bolshevists had landed on the Ukraine coast of the Sea of Azov and were advancing to attack Taganrog. Over three thousand dead Bolshevists have hitherto been counted, not reckoning those drowned. Knoerzer claims that the German losses were slight.

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

A wireless German official message says: We destroyed the Russian bands from Jeisk 10,000 strong who were attacking Taganrog.

BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY.

THREE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 1-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—We dropped ten tons of bombs during the day and nine tons during the night on Saturday on the targets including the Estaires and Armentieres railway stations and the Bruges docks. We brought down three and drove down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RAILWAY CENTRES.

VIOLATION OF RUSSIAN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

The Press Bureau says: Russian wireless messages state that the Germans are starting an offensive on the front of Valnika-Zukhovka and have seized three villages in the neutral zone. Our troops retired. Increasing movement was observed later in June at Jevstratovska, the tanks and cavalry participating. Our troops blew up the bridge at Jevstratovska as a reply to the violation of the treaty. Cavalry have been despatched to maintain *liason* with our troops who occupy the line in the neutral zone. The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centres of Liski and Povoring.

INDIAN DELEGATES IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SIR S. P. SINHA ON INDIA'S UNPREPAREDNESS.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA ON MAN-POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Indian representatives were warmly welcomed by their colleagues at the Imperial War Cabinet yesterday. The Maharaja of Patiala in an interview with a representative of "The Times" said the ruling Princes saw that the constitutional reforms likely to be made in British India had a close bearing on their own administration and interests. They were gratified at having had the fullest opportunities of discussing the issues with Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and they looked forward to future developments with keen interest and hope.

Sir S. P. Sinha in an interview said India's only regret was that her general and industrial organisation had not been carried much further in peace time so that she might have been prepared to give more assistance in war than had been possible for her to give. Nevertheless India's share in the provision of men, money and materials had been very much greater than perhaps was generally recognised. Sir S. P. Sinha continued, that the forces of India though few compared to the greatness of her population had been a great Imperial asset. It was a mistake to assume that the sacrifices in war scarcely touched the Indian masses. True there was a marked industrial activity, but the great rise in the cost of some of the essential commodities especially cloth and salt pressed hard upon the frugal poor in India.

It mnght at least be claimed for India that she had done a great deal and wished to do more. She believed that with increased co-operation between various classes secured by recent efforts she would be able to advance upon her present record. She was conscious of what was known as the Eastern menace and lengthening the war with its long tale of enemy barbarities had increased India's detestation of the German methods and aims and her wholehearted desire to assist to the utmost in the realisation of the essential war aims of the Allies.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA AND MAN-POWER.

WHAT THE PRINCES HAVE DONE AND WILL DO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

The Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha formally visited the India Office and attended the War Cabinet to-day. They will again attend the Cabinet and lunch with Mr. Montagu to-morrow.

On the conclusion of the visit to London the Maharaja of Patiala hopes to see some service in France. In an interview with Reuter the Maharaja of Patiala said he was glad to be in London at this crisis in the world's history and to tender personally the loyalty and devotion of the ruling princes of India to the British Crown. India was pleased that since last year she was at length directly represented by the delegates of the ruling princes and the people at the great council of the Empire.

Referring to question of man-power the Maharaja of Patiala said from general figures it might be inferred that India could supply tremendous man-power but it must be remembered that India contained many races some of whom had entirely lost military tradition. Personally he was proud of what India had done and what she would do. He added, "Speaking on behalf of the Ruling Princes I can say that what we have done is only a foretaste of what we are prepared to do in the defence of our common Empire. India is surer today than ever of the greatness, justice and humanity of the Allied cause and is proud of every opportunity of taking her full share in the great work of removing from the world its greatest menace.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA

The German propaganda may have been active in India as elsewhere but rest assured that India will have none of it. There are peoples of all schools of thought in India as elsewhere but there is no country in the Empire in which British rule which presents in every way such contrasts to German domination is more valued and loved. I say emphatically that it is absolutely essential for the welfare of India.

India is suffering from high prices as the result of war. She thoroughly appreciates all its risks and what has to be done and she is perfectly ready and determined to fulfil her obligations to the utmost of her capacity. The Punjab has been called the sword-hand of India. It has justified its reputation by contributing so largely to the Indian army. Recruiting is very satisfactory and will be still more satisfactory. I am perfectly certain that all the requirements will be fully met.

Regarding any menace to India owing to the Russian *debacle* India is still quite ready to do everything necessary to prevent the introduction of the German influence, politi-cal or commercial and maintain the integrity of the borders. We can also rely in this matter on the promise of his Majesty the Amir who has already afforded such convincing proofs of loyalty to his word."

The Maharaja of Patiala concluded by expressing great satisfaction of the Princes of India that the inclusion of India in the Imperial War Conference was assured.

SIR S. P. SINHA MADE K. C.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA PROMOTED MAJOR-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 17.

On their arrival in England to attend the Imperial Conference the Maharajah of Patiala was promoted to the rank of Major-General and Sir Satyendra Sinha made a King's Counsel.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED BY END OF JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir Herbert Roberts, said:—The Government had decided to present his and Lord Chelmsford's report to Parliament as soon as sufficient copies were available in India and here. The report would be published at the end of June approximately. The report would be presented to Parliament in order that in coming to their final decision, the Government might have the advantage of considering any suggestions to which its publication might give rise.

PAY OF INDIAN POLICE.

TO BE CONSIDERED WITH SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, replying to Colonel Yate, stated that steps had been taken to increase the pay of all Indian police since the war. The question of very low pay throughout the Police service of which Colonel Yate complained, would be considered in connection with the Public Services Commission's report and the Government of India was corresponding with the local Governments on the subject. Mr. Montagu undertook to enquire when the recommendations were likely to be received.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS AT CAMBRIDGE.

A POONA STUDENT'S SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

The Cambridge Oriental Languages Tripos list Class I includes Mr. V. G. Bhat of the Ferguson College, Poona.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Cambridge Mathematical Tripos Part I, Class I includes M. D. Bhat, B. B. Bari, Nelson Mahabaty and S. G. Sangvi-yan (Subrahmanyam).

MAJOR NORMAN WHITE'S APPOINTMENT.

MR. HOGGE'S STRONG CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu replying to Mr. Hogge said: Major Norman White's appointment as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is temporary and provisional and will not prejudice a due consideration of the claims of other officers when the time comes to fill the post substantively. The Government of India in making the arrangement necessarily had regard to the present restrictions on the liberty of choice by the demands of war on their medical service personnel.

Mr. Hogge criticised the appointment even temporarily on the ground that Major Norman White did not hold a diploma.

HALEYISM IN IRRUPTION.

PANDIT NEKI RAM GAGGED.

POLICE BESIEGE PRIVATE MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 17.

Another popular speaker Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, has also been gagged under the Defence of India Act.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League at Dharamshala on the 15th, Lala Pearey Lal presiding. Lala Goverdhandas, Mr. Hafizabdul Aziz, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Lala Shanker Lal (Secretary, Home Rule League) and Mr. Lakshmi Narain Shastri spoke. It was resolved that the citizens of Delhi indignantly repudiated the expression used by Mr. Montagu with respect to Sir S. Iyer's letter to President Wilson and declared their wholehearted adhesion to the political creed represented by Sir S. Iyer. Mrs. Besant's resolution regarding Lord Willingdon's grave blunder was also unaniomusly adopted.

At a private meeting of the members of the Home Rule League held on the 16th at the Dharamshala presided over by Mrs. Gresiker Mrs. Besant's resolution was adopted. Further it was resolved that the members of the League regarded the application of the Defence of India Act to Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram with intense alarm, and emphatically repudiated the view that either of them had either acted or had any intention of acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the defence of British India. They most emphatically protested against the Chief Commissioners order directing them to refrain from addressing any public meeting and considered it a grave and violent infringement of the freedom of speech and a restriction arbitrarily imposed upon them without proving their guilt. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the order.

The police tactics provided a strange diversion. Since it was a private meeting of the members of the League, it was known that the muzzled speakers would address the private meeting. None but members were allowed to attend it. Police agents first tried to sneak in and then they attempted to enter the premises by force, but the strong League Guard prevented their unlawful entry. They fetched some more hirelings and made them insist that they had to perform worship in the mandir and must be admitted into the Dharamshala on that pretext. But there was no mandir there and the intruders could dare enter the premises only at their peril. The meeting lasted for over two hours and the police would not raise the siege all this time, but those who attempted entry knew it was a perilous job and refrained. Every possible attempt was made to disturb the meeting. But they could not alter the private character of the meeting. Both Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma addressed the members of the league to say that, at the least of it, the ovezealous attempt of the police, to change the character of the private meeting was a shameful manoeuvre which was successfully thwarted by the firmness of the leagues.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was announced in the public Home Rule Meeting of the 10th instant that another meeting, to protest against the unjust order of externment against Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Syt. Bipin Chandra Pal, will be held on the 12th idem in the Dharamshala of the late Rai Sahib Lala Luchmi Narain—the doors of the Town Hall and other public gardens etc., are closed for Home Rule meetings—at 8 p.m., and the speakers will be Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, and Pandit Nekiram Sharma and others.

Both the above gentlemen, who were announced to speak in this meeting, have also lectured here on various occasions, and spoke at the last meeting, too. But God knows what happened to the bureaucratic mind of Mr. Hailey, the Chief Commissioner, in the interval of these eight and forty hours, and what proofs could he collect through the Crush-India Department that these two patriots have acted or are about to act in a way "prejudicial to public safety," which hurriedly led him to serve them with a notice under the wide, extensive, misnamed, Defence of India Act—a purely war measure—prohibiting them to speak in any public meeting in his province until further notice.

We quite fail to understand the justice of the unjust bureaucratic order and we do not know when these foreign birds of passage will learn the lesson, which history should have taught them—that you may gag the mouth, you may strike down, imprison, or place in fetters the leaders of great causes a hundred times, but the cause itself will live; and that the ban of freedom, once unfurled, though it may fall in the dust again and again, will always be uplifted afresh, to be borne and carried forward by brave and willing hands.

I do not know what is to be said of a Government that misuses and abuses the powers which the Legislature has placed in the hands of the Executive for the protection of the Government against the enemies of the King as an emergency War measure, to intern, or gag the mouths, without trial, of persons, carrying on a lawful constitutional propaganda for the reform of the administration and the attainment by a people owning allegiance to the British Crown, of those political liberties which it has been the proud boast of Britain to confer on the people of her far-flung Dominions?

It is unfortunate that these bureaucrats do not yet know that the more they use repression, the more they give food to our already flourished constitutional agitation, which is bound to be crowned with success in the end, because our cause is based on righteousness and justice.—Yours, etc.,

A HOME RULER.

Delhi, June 13.

RIGHTEOUS FIGHT FOR HOME RULE.

MADRAS CITIZENS' PLEDGE TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

Two meetings were held here in connection with the anniversary of the foundation day of the Home Rule League yesterday. The one at Gokhale Hall, was presided over by Sir Subramania Iyer, in which resolutions affirming faith in the righteous fight for Home Rule for India within the British Empire, and pledging to continue the struggle on constitutional lines till Self-Government was won, and also protesting against the public insult thrown against the members of the Home Rule League in general by the Governor of Bombay by challenging the sincerity of their support in the defence of the Empire, thus throwing doubt on their loyalty, condemning the Government's treatment of the Home Rule leaders and appealing to the Viceroy to express disapproval of the action, were passed.

OVATION TO SIR SUBRAMANIAM.

ENTHUSIASM AT MADRAS MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Yesterday evening long before the appointed hour of five the Gokhale Hall was full. People could not get in even at 4-30 and the doors had to be closed. The central hall, the gallery and the platform were packed till not an inch of space was left. In the centre of the anti-room leading to the hall a table was put with Sir Subramaniam's portrait it was beautifully garlanded and many paid their homage to it. People had come determined to express their feelings of love, esteem and veneration for the grand act of their leader, which had brought to him the trenchment criticism of the Secretary of State. In fact it was clearly shown that the people regarded the strong attack on Mr. Montagu as a sign that Sir Subramaniam's letter to President Wilson was highly beneficient to India and it has already come to be looked upon as a document of historic value. Hundreds of copies of the letter along with a report of the Home Rulers' work in America, which the "Commonweal" Office had published the previous day were sold. The "Madras Mail's" advice to the bureaucracy that it should be prescribed gave it an added value.

At 4-45 Sir Subramaniam accompanied by Mr. C. P. Wadia entered the hall and was accorded a very hearty reception. Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar also received an ovation. The burst of enthusiastic applause which greeted the president when he rose to speak was unique. For long minutes the hall rang with cheers and it clearly showed what effect Mr. Montagu's attack had on the public of Madras. The significant statement of the son, Mr. V. K. Ramanajachariar, ready by Mr. E. Doraiswami Aiyar, was punctuated with frequent applause. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's speech was a dignified and clear answer to some of the recent misunderstandings in Madras politics and a lucid exposition of the political position. Mr. S. Guruswami Chetti made a short but admirable speech. Mrs. Besant's impassioned speech was remarkable and was listened to with rapt attention and evoked all round admiration. Mr. Chakrai Chetty made a fighting speech and asked Indian publicists to study carefully the utterances of Irish Home Rulers in the House of Commons published in "New India."

The meeting closed at 6-45. The enthusiasm was extraordinary and once again Sir Subramaniam and Mrs. Besant were greeted with shouts of "vande mataram" and lusty cheers as they left the place.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report of yesterday's Home Rule League Procession, as published by you, and I beg leave to state that there were more than 200 Volunteers of the different National Corps, who took part therein and not 50 only as reported. Kindly correct this in your next issue to do justice to all who attended the Procession.

I may point out to you another discrepancy in the meeting report at Santaram's Chawl yesterday. The attendance is reported as 15,000 men, whereas I and many more of my friends, who were there estimate it at nothing less than 25,000 men, with still larger number outside the compound.—Yours, etc.,

R. J. MACKENJI (Adjt)
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
H. R. V. C.

The Home Rule Volunteer Corps,
251, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th June 1918.

HOME RULE DAY AT TANJORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TANJORE, June 17.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues the Home Rule Day was celebrated in Tanjore on Sunday. A large and enthusiastic gathering was held at which Mr. G. S. Raghavan presided. Resolutions were passed thanking Mrs. Besant for her services in exhorting the people to stand, unflinchingly by the Congress demands, approving of Mr. Tilaks action in the Bombay War Conference and expressing confidence in Sir Subramaniam Iyer.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

SILVER SCARCITY ON CONTINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says there is no change in price and the tone continues good especially since the Shanghai exchange has risen to a point closely approximating to that at which the silver purchases for China might become profitable. The report that silver coin is being melted down in Holland for use industrially suggests scarcity of silver on the Continent.

TEXTILE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

REGULATIONS REGARDING COTTON AND JUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 17.

The report of the Textile Committee also recommends immediate measures to increase the output of cotton in India, Egypt and Sudan, also the control of export of the Egyptian cotton in order to safeguard the requirements of the British Empire and its Allies and prevent any leakage to or storage for account of the enemy States.

The report also recommends immediate measures to stimulate production of flax in Ireland, Canada, India and other parts of the Empire. It suggests that the Allies take steps to conserve the supply of flax for each other's use in priority to the other demands.

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE.

Regarding jute the Committee recommends that advantage be taken of India's monopoly of production of jute to safeguard for Britain and her Allies the supplies of jute and advises the imposition of an export duty (£5 per ton has been suggested by experts) on the shipments of raw jute from India to all destinations with a total rebate of duty in favour of the British Empire, total and graduated rebates in favour of the Allies and graduated rebates in favour of neutral countries offering reciprocal concessions.

COMMONWEALTH'S PERMANENT MINISTER IN LONDON.

MR. HUGHES' NAME FREELY MENTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes' name is freely mentioned in connection with the proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible minister permanently in London for the period of the war or longer.

SALARIES OF JUNIOR ARMY OFFICERS.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING NECESSITY FOR INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Bathurst, Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India was considering whether an increase was necessary in the Indian rates of pay of junior officers in the British army in view of the higher rates of pay granted by the Royal Warrant of 25th January, 1918 to officers receiving British rates.

QUESTION OF CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES.

In reply to Colonel Yates, Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India was still considering the question of extension of children's allowances to officers of the Indian army. He hoped to receive the recommendations shortly.

LULL ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 17.

In to-night's communiqué, Field-Marshal Haig says:—There is nothing to report.

WAR: A FAMILY AFFAIR OF HOHENZOLLERNS.

SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 16.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 17.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Reichstag debated the army estimates. The Independent Socialist Cohn, discussing the German activities, in the occupied territories, said "the border states have become Golgothas, where there will be bleaching bones of the best in the land, slaughtered by the misused German soldiers. The entire war has become a family affair of Hohenzollerns. It is possible that the Entente will have to submit and that we shall finally remain the only warriors in Europe, but Europe will then be a continent of beggars."

Cohn and other Socialists who shouted "Robbers and murderers" when he mentioned the German soldiers, were called to order. All members of the Centre party and most Conservatives left the Reichstag.

According to cable instructions recently received by the American Consul, Rangoon, from the Department of Statistics rice is classified as bread-stuffs on restricted list of imports number (1) and may not be shipped to the United States either for entry or transhipment without import licenses. The American Consulate in Rangoon is instructed not to certify invoices for such shipments unless the invoices for such shipments bears the number of United States import license.

"PARLIAMENT OF MAN."

MR. BARNES ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 10-0 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 17.

Mr. George Barnes, member of War Cabinet, speaking at Dartford, referring to his proposed Conference of Allies for the purpose of inaugurating of a League of Nations said the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a league of Nations, although the indispensable preliminary was the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe. A beginning should be made before the war ended, otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fail through sheer exhaustion to make provision for the maintenance of peace. The League should bind all powers to submit disputes to a tribunal and use the economic boycott, and as the last resort to international force against any power breaking peace future. The inclusion of Germany should later be insisted on.

Mr. Barnes advocated the reduction of armaments and the elimination of private profits on their manufacture, and urged as a practical proposal a immediate interallied conference with the representatives of organised democracy together with government representatives to discuss terms. The idea was an extended application of the principle at present binding the elements of the British Empire. The agreement should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and the pooling of the resources of allies for the coming peace reconstruction. He believed that if Germany were faced with such an accomplished fact, it would induce her to reconsider her position and stimulate German peoples to throw off their taskmasters. He foreshadowed that this supreme war council would be an embryonic "Parliament Of Man" just as the Imperial War Cabinet would prove to be the germ of representative authority which would yet manage affairs of the Empire.

DUTCH DELEGATE TO LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PREVIOUS CONSULATION WITH ENEMY SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 16, 8 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 17.

A Vienna telegram states that before going to the British Labour Conference in England on June 26th the Dutch socialist leader Troelstrac has been invited by the Austro-German socialists to confer at the Hague, whither Austro-German socialist delegates Seizt and Ellenbogen are accordingly proceeding.

LULL ON WESTERN FRONT

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF COMBATANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The result of the last fortnight's fighting in France has been eminently satisfactory The German advance has been definitely held up on the whole front of Montdidier-Soissons-Chateau Thierry-Rheims and the enemy has made comparatively slight progress at the cost of very heavy losses. It appears to be certain that hostile attacks will continue probably between Noyon and Chateau Thierry in the hope of straightening out the German lines. In Flanders an attack is also possible, though five of Prince Rupprecht's reserve divisions have been identified on the Oise-Aisne front in the last few days; these may have been replaced by others and he probably has at least twenty at his disposal.

Apart from the holding up of German offensive there have been other most satisfactory features in the last fortnight's fight. Our air superiority has been undoubted and our Allies have shot down large numbers of enemy machines and have carried out many successful bombing raids both in the battle area and on points of military importance in Germany. The Americans have shown their fighting value and have made their presence felt by a number of dashing and successful enterprises. Their numbers are increasing rapidly, the German submarines being quite unable to check their arrival in France. And there can be no doubt as to their courage and high moral.

GENERAL FOCH'S PLAN.

Lastly, the French, whose fighting has been marked by their customary skill and gallantry, delivered on June 11th an important and successful counter-attack on a large scale that has been delivered by the Allies since March 21st. These counter-attacks will continue until the arrival of sufficient Americans has given us that numerical superiority which will enable us to regain the initiative which we shall never again lose. The Germans know the value of the initiative and will strive hard to retain it. They will make more attacks and gain more ground. But their attacks will gradually lose in weight and sting and they will have less and less success. We may have to wait until September for the desired numerical superiority and till then we can trust General Foch to do the right thing.

GERMAN RESERVES.

We know from the reports of accredited military correspondents that the present strength of the German forces in the field amounts to over 240 divisions, of which nearly 210 divisions are apparently considered by the enemy to be of minor fighting value and are kept in quiet sectors of the front. Approximately 185 divisions are available for offensive action and of these practically all have been engaged in the battles since March 21st. Most of them have been put in twice over and some three or four times. The great majority of the German divisions have therefore been through the mill and have suffered severe losses; their offensive value must therefore have decreased considerably. The strength of a German division now amounts to 6,750 rifles and its total effectives may be estimated at about 13,000 men.

BOMBAY RENT ACT—I.

(Continued from page 6.)

locality. When offers were made by Vakils for leasing these vacant rooms and flats, the landlords simply ignored them. As Vakils, they would be the first to plead the Act. But the opportunity was too tempting to be missed when, in the race for securing chambers, some of the senior Vakils offered to pay exactly double the amount of Standard Rent. The staunchest defenders of Law thus became its worst offenders but they secured the prize at last. Even this result has not been accomplished with any show of grace. In some cases, respectable citizens have been made to give undertakings on behalf of the Vakil tenants that the latter will not plead the Act. In other instances, these auxiliaries of the Law have promised in writing not to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act while a few others have pledged their word of honour to the same effect. The attitude of pleaders like Mr. Spencer stands out in refreshing contrast to the craven fears of the Small Causes Court practitioners. It is to be hoped that some daring spirit will come forward to vindicate the law and recover, for the whole class, the prestige of the Bar which these limbs of the law have jeopardised in no uncertain manner. Newspaper correspondents who like to have a fling at lawyers—in and out of season—ought now to feel themselves amply avenged.

Extent and operation of the Act.

Section 1 makes the Act applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency but extends its operation in the first instance to the City of Bombay, Salsette Taluka and the Municipal District of Karachi. The Governor in Council may, however, notify the Act to be applicable to such other local areas as he may be pleased to specify. By a notification issued subsequent to the passing of the Act, it has been made applicable within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona and the Municipal District of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

The Act shall be in force not only during the continuance of the war but also for such further period as the Governor in Council may direct. Such period shall not be less than six months or more than two years.

Standard Rent. In relation to *any* premises Standard Rent means one of four things.

(a) The rent at which the premises were let on 1st January 1916 plus 10 per cent. thereon. In case the premises be not let on that date either because of a casual vacancy or the landlord himself occupying the premises or for any other reason, standard rent shall mean the rent at which they were last let before that date with the addition of 10 per cent. For instance, if on 1st January 1916, the rent of a house was Rs. 70 the standard rent claimable would not be more than Rs. 77, i.e. 70 plus 10 per cent.

It may be explained here that the fact that the tenant occupying the premises at the present day was not in occupation on 1st January 1916, and came in subsequently at an enhanced rent will make no difference in the calculation of the rent payable by him. The only test is "Was *any* tenant in occupation? If so, what rent did *he* pay?" The standard rent would thus be the rent paid by the man in occupation on 1st January 1916 plus 10 per cent. Many tenants are under the belief that because they came in after 1st January 1916, they cannot claim the benefit of the Act and refuse to pay anything more than the standard rent but this is an entirely erroneous view. If, for any reason, the premises be not in any tenant's occupation on 1st January 1916, the standard rent would be 10 per cent. over the rent last realised before this date. If, for instance, the rent in January 1915 was Rs. 70 and the premises thereafter remained unoccupied till, say, April 1916, the standard rent would be Rs. 70 plus ten per cent. i.e. Rs. 77. No agreement however formal or solemn will bind the tenant to pay any sum in excess of this and this standard will be maintained independently of the date at which the tenancy began.

If the amount of rent on 1st January 1916, be not known to the present tenant he will be justified in calling upon the landlord to satisfy him, by production of prior accounts and bill-books, as to what the rent was. If the landlord fails or refuses, the tenant would be well advised to refuse to pay and challenge an inquiry in a Court of Law.

An interesting Case.

In this connection the case of a certain cinema is highly interesting and likely to be fought out in Court. A plot of ground was let out on lease. The lessee had put up his own theatre which was liable to be removed at the end of the lease. The lease expired some three months ago and the owners of the plot, instead of inviting offers or tenders for the plot, chose to put up the new lease for purchase by auction. The rent of the lease was a little over Rs. 400. However, at the auction, bids ran high and finally the plot was knocked down to the old tenant, who was the highest bidder, at something over Rs. 1,700. The tenant now pleads the Act and offers to pay standard rent only. The result, though not difficult to anticipate, will be awaited with interest.

(b) In the case of premises that were or shall be *first* let after the first day of January 1916, the standard rent will be the rent at which they were first let. This provision would obviously and mostly apply to houses built or completed and first let after the said date. In the case of such premises the law will hold the parties to their original agreement and the reason for this distinction between houses let before and after January 1916 is obvious. The profiteers were principally those who by disturbing old and settled tenants with periodic notices to quit, managed to double and treble the normal rents. The new landlords on the other hand, had, from the outset put their own price and the tenants were free to make their own bargains. If the price did not suit them, they had no business to get in.

The same holds good of premises which, though in existence, were not let out to tenants before 1st January 1916. It has already been held that in such cases standard rent would be the rent agreed to be paid by the parties and not the rent at which the premises were assessable on the 1st January 1916 for purposes of taxation etc.

(c.) If any premises be let under a lease of five years or more commencing on or before 1st February 1911 and expiring after 1st January the standard rent would be the rent fixed by the lease for the period containing the first day of January 1916 with the addition of 20 per cent. of such rent. For example, a lease made on 1st January 1911 for seven years ending 31st December 1917 at Rs. 300 per month for the first three years and Rs 400 per month for the next four years. For the period containing the 1st day of January 1916, the rent would be Rs. 400 and therefore the standard rate would amount to 20 per cent more i. e. Rs. 480.

(d.) In all other cases the standard rent would be the rent fixed by the Court under Section 13 of the Act. These will be dealt with later on under the appropriate section.

(e.) The standard rent to be charged to artisans, labourers and their families shall be the rent fixed under rules in force under the Defence of India Act 1915.

(To be continued.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LARGER OUTLOOK OF AGRICULTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 17.

At the 9th birthday session of the Mysore Economic Conference which opened here to-day, the reports of various committees were presented.

Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, I.C.S., the president of the Industries and Commerce Committee in his report writes, among other things, regarding the establishment of four Hindu hotels on modern lines with Government aid. The hotel at Bangalore, the report states, is progressing well and at Mysore, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of furniture and Rs. 1,000 for vessels have been given; and at Chikmagalore, the hotel has made a fair start, but is not yet financially self-supporting; and Government have sanctioned a grant of loan to private gentlemen to start a hotel in the taluka headquarters at Kadur. Amongst schemes under investigation are the starting of a wool-spinning mill, the development of the leather industry, the manufacture of varnishes and lac-dies, the manufacture of umbrellas, and the establishment of a sugar factory.

EDUCATION.

The report of the education committee states that a scheme for the opening of a musical school in Mysore has been sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 5,000. With regard to scholarships for the backward classes for which Government sanctioned one lakh of rupees, the report says the number of scholarships awarded to several communities, however, do not correspond to their relative numerical strength which circumstance requires serious consideration. Nor have they succeeded in attracting a large number of pupils from the interior which was also one of the objects for which these scholarships were instituted. As the amount set apart for the benefit of the depressed classes would not be all spent, recommendations have been made for utilising the unexpended sum by constructing schools and hostels or by providing the pupils with books and the like. Help in this form is considered very desirable in the case of the depressed classes. The total number of scholarships awarded was 1457 and Rs. 78,564 is likely to be expended. From a report of the work done in the education department it would appear that the organisation of scientific instruction in all stages, from the primary to the high school standard, is receiving attention and a special officer has been appointed for preparing suitable books in the vernacular for the purpose. For the promotion of culture amongst students a provision of Rs. 5,000 is made by Government for excursions.

AGRICULTURE.

Sundar Kanthiraj was the chairman of the agricultural committee. Referring to agricultural education in the State and with a view to enable officers of the Revenue department to be in touch with information regarding modern agricultural methods, Government have been pleased to allow them to visit agricultural farms, and at the instance of the committee, the Director of Agriculture has prepared a scheme for the training of "Shekdars" which is before Government for orders. The committee have recommended the feeding of ryots who visit Government farms as a measure likely to attract the agricultural population in large numbers to witness the demonstration of improved methods.

Regarding the utilisation of communal reserves, the report says, it is not possible from the returns at present available to say exactly what proportion of the extent of available land lies locked up in communal and departmental reserves, but there is no doubt that the lands thus with held from cultivation constitute a very considerable national asset with the inevitable rise in the value of the land, consequent on the increasing pressure of population, and with the growing demand for raw material the magnitude of this asset is bound to grow, and the proper utilisation of these reserves is already a question of paramount importance. To look at it from a purely departmental point of view is to lose its larger significance and have far-reaching decisions on narrow issues. While the culturable area has rapidly diminished with the increasing demands for cultivation, these reserves have remained almost untouched. The importance of weighing the advantages of reservation with the benefits of throwing open private ownership with its incentives to improvement has been urged in Dr. Coleman's carefully considered and thoughtful note about the prospects of agriculture in Mysore. It is common knowledge that the large landed estates scheme is in practice limited on all sides by departmental interests.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies have reached Government House, Poona, from Bombay.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

HOME RULE DAY IN CALCUTTA.

"CANNONS' OPENING ROAR."

MR. B. CHUCKERBURTTY'S MESSAGE.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Home Rule League was celebrated to-day, in Calcutta. A procession started from the Home Rule League Hall, College Square, at about 5 p.m., composed of a large number of the members of the League, carrying Home Rule flags and passed through College Street, Cornwallis' Street and Beldon Street, singing songs. A little before 6 p.m., the procession reached Beadon Square, where already a large number of people had assembled. A meeting was then held under the presidency of Mr B. Chuckerburtty.

The President in the course of his speech said:—

We have met here this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of the Home Rule League and at a most critical moment in our national life, my message to you, this evening, is "arms, arms, it is the cannons' opening roar.' On the one hand we have the authoritative pronouncement that there is a menace of aggression against the Motherland, to the soil of India; and, it, therefore, behoves us to arm ourselves to defend the Motherland and that on the basis that we hear the "cannouns' opening roar" at the north-western gates of India. On the other hand, there is a menace to the grant of responsible government to India. You are aware that the report of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India on that subject is about to be published in India. Our enemies have already sounded the tocsin and have called us to arms. It behoves us therefore to respond to that call to arm ourselves with all the weapons of legitimate and constitutional fight.

Mr. Chuckerburtty then said that there was a widespread misconception of the motives, intentions and objects of the Home Rulers. The attitude of the official mind was that the Home Rulers were taking advantage of the present difficult situation created by this titanic war and were bent upon a policy of bargain or barter and exchange. This was a serious indictment. The speaker said that it was not true. He said it was one thing to impose a law and an unjust law and secure obedience to it, it was one thing to call upon a man to make a sacrifice of his life and money for an ideal of justice, freedom and self-determination, when he was himself denied justice, freedom and self-determination and compelled by an appeal to court danger, at the back of which there was ultimately force and asking him to sacrifice his life and money under such conditions. If they wished to enable the people to help them they must make the educated people feel that they were citizens of the Empire.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD WILLINGDON'S ATTACK.

Referring to constitutional reforms, Mr. Chuckerburtty said that if they came up to their expectations he would accept them, but, if they fall short of such expectations, he would condemn them without fear or favour from anybody. The people could insist upon their legitimate demands being satisfied. He then criticised the opponents of Home Rule and said: Our Anglo-Indian friends and our ruling bureaucracy say, "freedom, self-determination, equal citizenship are good for the rest of the world but it is not good for you," and I regret very much to say that there are slaves amongst us, who have become so enamoured of slavery that they cry "aye" with our Anglo-Indian friends and our ruling bureaucracy. It reminds me of what happened when slavery in America was about to be abolished. History says that the slaves themselves came forward and said that they not only did not want to be free, but that they insisted upon and agitated for the continuance of their blissful state of slavery. Such is the psychology of the slave mind. In conclusion, he regretted the Bombay incident, and protested against the unjust attack made by the Governor upon the Home Rulers and also protested against the refusal of the authorities to grant passport to the Home Rule deputation.

Babu Bepin Chunder Pal moved the following resolution:—That this meeting solemnly affirms its allegiance to the ideal of Home Rule for India and places on record its determination to work for its complete and early realisation at the cost of whatever sacrifices it may demand, by every legal and constitutional means.

THE CHARGE OF BARGAIN.

He said that he took it that the Home Rulers were determined to get complete Home Rule by every constitutional and legal means at an early date. They were also ready to make any sacrifice that might be necessary to win Home Rule, not by compartments, not by homeopathic doses, not a part of it, but the whole of it. The resolution said that the whole of articulate India was of one mind with regard to the grant of Home Rule. The speaker then vehemently repudiated the charge of bargain levelled at the Home Rulers by the Government and some of their own friends. If any one for example had written to Lord Chelmsford that he would support whatever scheme of reforms might be introduced, provided he was promised some important office in the new Cabinet, say for instance the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the head of the provincial militia, then he could be charged of bargaining. Home Rulers demand self-government, not in that spirit but actuated by the best interests of India, England and the Empire.

Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee said that the charge of bargain against the Home Rulers was first introduced by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, whose later political activities deserved the condemnation of the whole country. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said in his earlier patriotic days that he was not ashamed of begging. If that was so, the speaker was not ashamed of bargaining. What harm was there in bargaining for the highest national cause? His own idea was that so long Home Rule was not granted, there was no question of co-operation with the Government.

The resolution was carried.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD WILLINGDON'S REMARKS.

Babu Moti Lal Ghose moved the following resolution:—That this meeting of the citizens of Calcutta enters its emphatic protest against the uncalled for remarks of H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the recent War Conference, challenging the loyalty of the Home Rule movement to the Empire and doubting the sincerity of the support of the members of the Home Rule Leagues in general, to the various measures devised for its defence; and it strongly condemns the treatment meted out by his Excellency to the Home Rule leaders of Bombay in refusing them an opportunity of explaining their policy and attitude, after having openly and wantonly attacked them in his speech.

He said it was not dignified on the part of a gentleman like Lord Willingdon to invite a number of respectable gentlemen and then to insult them under his own roof.

The resolution being seconded by Babu Sansanka Jibon Ray was carried unanimously.

Rai Jadu Nath Majumdar moved the third resolution protesting against the cancellation of passport to the Home Rule deputation. He said that it was a pity that in a time like this England had been bankrupt of good statesmanship. Acts like the above were not calculated to strengthen the bonds of loyalty, but, on the other hand, they would shake its foundation.

Mr. M. C. Agarwalla seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The last resolution was put from the chair, protesting against the attitude of the Government of Bihar and Orissa towards the hunger-strike people at Hazaribagh.

The meeting then terminated.

BELGAUM'S STRONG PROTEST.

RESENTMENT AT GOVERNOR'S WANT ON ASPERSIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 15.

The news of H. E. Lord Willingdon's exploits in the recent War Conference at Bombay reached Belgaum through the "Bombay Chronicle" and other papers. Public feeling was highly excited and the local District Congress Committee and Home Rule League branch had to convene in response to a call from a member of their members a public meeting yesterday at 6 p.m., to express Belgaum people's opinion in the matter. The Hon. Mr. Belvi presided. The following resolutions were adopted in the meeting:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Belgaum expresses its strong condemnation of the unwarranted accusations and unjustifiable aspersions made against Home Rulers by his Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Chairman of the Provincial War Conference held in Bombay on the 10th instant, and enters its most emphatic and indignant protest against the high manner in which the mouths of the accredited leaders of the people were gagged in that Conference.

"This meeting expresses its fullest confidence in Lokamanya Tilak and records its heartfelt appreciation of the courageous attitude taken by him and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. G. Horniman, S. R. Bomanji and N. C. Kelkar in the Conference.

"This meeting expresses its grateful thanks to the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah for the bold and able manner in which he vindicated the good name of Home Rulers at the aforesaid Conference."

Mr. Masur, Prof. Gokhale and Mr. Deshpande respectively proposed, seconded and supported the resolutions. Two other speakers followed in support of them. The Hon. Mr. Belvi in his closing speech impressed upon his audience the highly insulting character of the wanton attack on Home Rulers made by H. E. Lord Willingdon as president of the grand conference. He also explained how the step taken by Lokmanya and his friends was the only course open to self-respecting citizens of the Empire and that if he had been able to attend the conference he would have been ahead of all his co-workers. He also urged upon all self-respecting citizens especially Home Rulers that it was their duty to express their resentment, at the deliberate insult offered to them and their accredited leaders, throughout the Presidency, nay, throughout India. He said, he himself would go further and as a vice-president of the Indian Home Rule League, would cease to actively help his Lordship so long as his Lordship continued to doubt the sincerity of Home Rulers. He said he was driven to this and would feel ashamed of himself if he quietly submitted to the insult. He, however, was bound not to shirk from his work in the Council where he could go in his own right and where he worked as a trustee of his electorate.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi had, as president, called upon the audience to offer remarks for or against the resolutions; but as none chose to speak or vote against the resolutions, the same were unanimously adopted and the president was authorised to communicate them to the several persons concerned.

Proceedings of the Delhi War Conference are now published officially in a pamphlet form including the King-Emperor's message, the Viceroy's and other speeches, also a list of members, reports of the committees and communiqués explaining objects and summarising the results.

BYCULLA KIDNAPPING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

JUDGES ASTONISHED AT MAGISTRATE'S CREDULOUSNESS.

HABIBULLA RAHEMETALLA VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadoor C. H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He found the accused guilty of kidnapping a minor girl—Mariambai—from lawful guardianship under section 363 I. P. Code and sentenced him to six months' and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Khairmohamed who is a Pathan and a Sewni Hanaji is a dealer and broker in horses and resides at Guilder Street with his wife and children. Bibi Marium is his daughter whom the accused Habibuila is charged in this case with kidnapping. Accused is a motor-driver in the service of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., and lived on the same floor on which the complainant lived. The accused is a Hindustani. On the 24th October, last the complainant went to Poona. At that time his daughter Marium was in his house. When he returned the next morning he found that Marium was not in the house. He received information from his children that Marium had disappeared. The complainant on learning that Marium had disappeared began making enquiries and the Police were informed. The complainant among other neighbours also asked the accused, if he knew anything about Marium and the accused told him that a milkman who lived close by in Shivlal's building took her away and that he actually saw him doing so. The complainant went after the milkman to Surat but found that Marium was not there, and so he returned. As the accused was not coming home, the suspicions of the complainant were again excited and he sent an application to the Commissioner of Police, and the C. I. D. investigated his case. It was stated that Marium was born on the 25th July 1903, and so she was a little over 14 years and three months at the time of her disappearance. The accused was arrested on the 23rd December last while he was driving his master's car and was taken to the C. I. D. Office. The girl Marium was not traced at the time but at the time of the hearing of the case Marium appeared before the Magistrate with her counsel. It was subsequently proved by the defence that Marium had been married to the accused at Amballa on the 18th November 1917.

PROSECUTION CASE.

On behalf of the prosecution the complainant said that Marium was born at Karachi and was about 15 years of age. The original entry in the Register of Births showed that on the 21st July 1903 in the Lyari one female child was born. The prosecution had also put in the entries regarding the birth and vaccination of of Marium's younger sister Hussen Banu to show that she was born on the 18th July, 1905 to establish that Marium was born in 1903. The witness Abdul had stated that he had seen Marium and the accused going out of the house together and getting into a motor car. The prosecution had also examined Marium.

Marium denied that the accused induced her to leave her father or that he took her away. She stated that she was very badly treated by her father who was also constantly quarrelling with her mother and that her father wanted her to earn by prostitution and on her refusal, she said, before she disappeared her father and mother quarrelled and they left the house. That during the early hours of the morning she left the house and went and took shelter in the house of one Narayen at Marine Lines. After staying in Narayen's house for 8 or 10 days she sent for the accused as her father was talking of betrothing her to him and she asked him to marry her. The accused advised her to return to her father but she said that if he did not marry her she would go somewhere else. The accused then asked her to stay where she was and visited her for five or six days. She then made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which she declared that she was 19 years of age and as her father broke off her engagement and wanted her to live an immoral life she left his protection, Marium further stated that long before she left her father's house and married the accused at Amballa, she had attained puberty. While she was at her parents' house the accused made her presents to the knowledge of her parents. She was now carrying.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement denied sending any chits to Marium and denied taking away Marium in a motor car as alleged by the prosecution witnesses. He was in his own house when Marium left her parents' house. The following morning Marium's father came to him and told him that his daughter had disappeared from his house. He gave her father Rs. 25 to go in search of his daughter as he had no money. Before that the complainant had told him that he would get Marium married to him. Her mother also had said so. For that reason he used to give them money from time to time to spend and rendered them assistance. After 8 or 10 days a man came and told him that he was wanted by Marium at Narayen's house. He went there, and told Marium to go to her father's house. Marium refused to go and asked the accused to marry her otherwise she would go away with somebody else. He told her that her father would arrest him. Marium said that she would go to the Court and file a petition and asked him to marry her. The accused told her that she might be a minor. Marium replied that she was 19 years old; and then she filed a petition and showed a copy of it to the accused. Then they went to Amballa and married there. After marrying they returned to Bombay. The Nikanamah was produced by the accused. The witnesses had given evidence because they were related to the complainant.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused observed:—"Upon a consideration of all the evidence before me I find that there is no doubt that the girl Marium is under 16 years of age. I see no reason not to accept her age as proved from the registers. Dr. Powell says that she is a fully developed woman of over 17 years but it must be remembered that this is Dr. Powell's expert opinion. I know that Dr. Powell has an extensive experience in determining ages of persons and he is an expert of very great repute and I have a high regard for his opinion, and I should not be understood to imply any slur on his absolute probity and high expert knowledge if I prefer to act upon the record of the birth and vaccination of Marium made years ago when there was no idea that her age would be called in question, record kept in the usual course of business and forthcoming from proper custody. Expert opinion as to age however competent and honest has its limitations and possibilities of mistake and when proper documentary proofs of birth and vaccination are forthcoming they should be accepted in preference to the expert opinion. I also find that the accused took away Marium. I am unable to believe the story of the defence witnesses. These are very much interested witnesses and thy anyhow want to try and save the accused. I also find that Marium was taken away from the lawful guardianship of her parents with whom she was living. No doubt Marium has attained puberty, and according to Mohamedan law the occurrence of puberty determines minority and the mother's right to custody. But for the purpose of section 363 I. P. Code regard must be had only to the definition of minority in section 3 Indian Majority Act of 1875. As regards the saving clause section 2 of that Act, it would not apply because in this case the validity of the marriage of Marium is not in question and it must be remembered that the accused took away Marium on or about 24th October last and married her after about 25 days. As to the arguments based on the principle of *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* and section 79 I. P. Code, Section 361 is one of those sections in which the mere doing of an act (i.e taking away of a minor girl under the age of 16 from lawful guardianship) is an offence irrespective of knowledge or intention when the act is clearly a wrong in itself (as in this case) and a term under a mistaken impression as to facts which render it criminal commits the act then according to the *Ratio Decidendi in Princess* case (L. R. 2 C. C. R. 154) he is guilty of a criminal offence. A man dealing with a minor girl under 16 years of age does so at his own peril. I convict the accused."

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the Magistrate had erred in believing the statement of the complainant and his witnesses who ought to have been held as unworthy of belief and credence. The certificate from Karachi did not establish beyond doubt the identity of the girl referred to therein as being that of the girl Marium. The evidence of Dr. Powel ought to have been accepted by the Magistrate as he was an expert of very great repute. The Doctor's evidence was amply supported by the complainant own admission as to the age of the girl and other evidence. The prosecution witnesses were unreliable witnesses and not worthy of belief. The Magistrate ought to have held that evidence of Mr. Perkin for the defence lent great support and corroboration to the defence version. The Magistrate ought to have held that the word "minor" in section 363 was to be construed not according to its meaning in section 3 of the Indian Majority Act but according to the law of the Mohamedans. The Magistrate was wrong in holding that the principle of the *Princess* case applied to this case. The Magistrate ought to have held that section 79 of the Indian Penal Code qualified the application of section 361 of the Indian Penal Code and afforded a good defence under the circumstances of this case.

JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Justice Beaman in his judgment said—"Without going into the various points that have been taken on behalf of the accused or expressing any opinion upon them, I think it is sufficient to say that I do not believe the evidence of the taking" with which the accused is charged and which is the essential ingredient of the offence of kidnapping. The facts of the prosecution story on the point are deposed to by three witnesses and they are all of such a character that I can only say that I am astonished at the Magistrate having been able to believe them as he says ultimately he did entirely believe them. The story told by the first two witnesses appears to me to be honeycombed with self-evident impossibilities and every badge of untruth. The first is a man of no position and has been convicted of a very serious offence. The story in itself is utterly improbable. and if the witnesses had spoken the truth, the subsequent conduct of the complainant appears to me to be utterly inexplicable. It is quite impossible I should say that the three witnesses told the complainant, as they say they did, what they allege they saw on the night of the 24th and I may add that I for one moment do not believes that they saw anything of the kind. The complaint put in by the prosecution Ex. 10 shows that at the time, at any rate on the morning of the 25th upto 12 o'clock or even later on that date when it was read over and corrected by him he had no idea of charging the accused. He told the Police that the girl had left of her own accord to visit her aunt and had since disappeared. The evidence of Narayan and his wife which is at least as credible as that of the three witnesses named above shows that the girl went to them of her own accord and alone early in the morning of the 25th and this is in accord with her own statement to which she has adhered in her deposition. It is unnecessary, therefore, in my opinion to go into the question of her age or into the question of the accused's good faith. It is sufficient to say that I do not believe that there is any trustworthy evidence that the accused took her out of the charge and lawful guardianship of her father on the night of the 24th. All the evidence points to the opposite conclusion viz., that she went of her own accord whether under 16 or not, evidently a well formed girl of matured mind as well as body with a very strong will and purpose. Under the circumstances I would reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit and discharged the accused."

The Hon. Justice Heaton added:—"I find it equally impossible to believe the evidence of the three prosecution eye-witnesses. The story they tell is not that of clandestine removal of a young woman at all and if what they describe they saw and say they saw is the truth, there evidently was nothing clandestine about it. But I don't believe it is the truth. The earlier statement made to the Police shows that nobody suspected the accused or had put forward the story that of the girl being taken away in the motor car. That story was not put forward until a long time after and in my judgment not only is the evidence of the "taking" such as we can believe but there are in the case indications which suggest that the case against the accused is fabricated. I therefore concur in acquitting and discharging the accused."

Mr. V. F. Vicajee with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

SUIT AGAINST A BANDMAN ARTIST.

HAPPY TERMINATION TO CASE.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday, the suit instituted by Mr. Maurice E. Bandman against Miss Tommy Sturdee, theatrical artiste, came to a rather abrupt but happy termination before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri. This was, it will be remembered, says the "Englishman," a suit to restrain Miss Sturdee from leaving Mr. Bandman's company and taking up service with Messrs. Woodhouse and Co., or anybody else. Mr. Langford James, instructed by Mr. Watts of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., represented Mr. Bandman. Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee, instructed by Mr. F. M. Leslie of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, appeared for Miss Sturdee

Mr. Langford James said that Miss Sturdee had been examined by Mr. Bandman's doctors and Mr. Bandman was now quite satisfied that it would not be right that Miss Sturdee should go on acting or working in his Calcutta business. Under the circumstances the offer that Mr. Bandman made was that he should pay her expenses for going and staying at a Sanatorium in India during the pendency of the rest of the period of the contract or if Miss Sturdee wished Mr. Bandman would pay her passage back to England. The letter which Mr. Bandman's attorney wrote to her attorney's Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, was as follows:—"We have now received our client's doctors' report of their examination of your client and in the face of the report our client will not ask your client to carry out the terms of her agreement nor will he proceed further with the motion. We are asked further to inform you that had our client known of the state of health of your client, he would have been willing for her to at once go away for proper treatment and would have been prepared to pay during the pendency of her contract with him the reasonable fees of any Sanatorium to which she could have gone for treatment. We are further instructed to point out that had your client instead of acting as she did, come to our client and told him of her state of health and that she was no longer able to carry out her obligations instead of deliberately attempting to break her contract in order to join another firm, there would have been no need for this litigation. However that may be, he wishes us to express his sympathy with your client and the hope that she may have a speedy recovery under proper treatment; and in the circumstances and in order to assist her to this end, our client instructs us to say that he is prepared either to pay the reasonable fees of a Sanatorium in India for a course of treatment during the remainder of the term of contract with him or if the efforts to secure her accommodation at an English Sanatorium are successful and she is allowed to travel he will pay her passage home. This offer is of course made on the understanding that your client at once goes away for treatment and does not in face of medical advice she has received enter into other employment in Calcutta either with Messrs. Woodhouse and Co., or any other firm or person. In the circumstances there is no necessity to file any further affidavit but we propose to attend by Counsel on Friday and mention the matter.

Counsel went on to say that there was only another matter and that was the question of costs. He proposed to leave that matter to his lordship. Before doing so he wanted to state before his lordship Mr. Bandman's position. This lady first wrote resigning her position. It was pointed out to her that she had no right to do so.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee: None of these things are in the affidavits.

Mr. Langford James: They are all in the affidavits.

Mr. Bonnerjee: They are denied by me and they are not in any affidavit.

A GERMAN OFFER.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Instead of going into all that, would it not be better, having regard to your offer, Mr. James, which is a generous offer, and having regard to her ailment,—would it not be better—to extend your generosity a little more and pay the costs of this suit.

Mr. James: Very well my lord I was vindicating my position. We never dreamt of bringing this suit and would not have done so but for her attitude.

Mr. Bonnerjee: It is a most ungenerous attempt at the last moment. In one paragraph of the letter he says——

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Accept it in the spirit in which it has been offered.

Mr. Bonnerjee: I do and the suit will be dismissed with costs.

Mr. James: The suit is withdrawn, I paying my friend's costs.

Mr. Bonnerjee: I want to point out one passage in Mr. Bandman's letter.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: That is entirely a matter between Miss Sturdee and Mr. Bandman.

Mr. Bonnerjee: But that has been placed before the Court.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: If it is for the public you may make that statement. (Laughter). This has become a Publicity Bureau. (Renewed laughter). Anyhow take it in the spirit in which it has been offered.

Mr. Bonnerjee: I take it in that spirit and the order will be that the rule will be discharged with costs on Scale No. 2.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: If that is a consolation, yes. That is a generous Scale.

HARASSING TENANTS.

BY STOPPING WATER SUPPLY.

LANDLORD FINED RS. 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira delivered his decision in the case in which Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. B. S. Shroff with allowing night soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance on the 7th May contrary to section 372 (F) of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Leslie Crawford appeared for the Municipality.

The Magistrate, in the course of his decision, said the evidence showed that the accused was the owner of premises known as Shroff Building, on Mount Road, Mazagon. The rents of some of the apartments were enhanced by the accused in October 1917 or thereabouts. After the passing of the Rent Act, certain tenants protested against the enhanced rents and asked the accused to submit his bills according to the provisions of that Act. This seemed to have given offence to the accused and he stopped the working of pumps, with the result that there was no water in the storage tanks supplying the third, fourth and fifth floors. In consequence, the tenants on these floors were put to a great deal of inconvenience for water for domestic use, and the condition of the water closets for want of proper flush became offensive. Some of the tenants saw the accused and brought to his notice the sufferings that they were undergoing owing to his action, but the accused appeared to have remained obdurate and demanded that the tenants should continue to pay the enhanced rent or if it did not suit them to do so they should vacate. Thereupon the tenants informed the Municipality.

SPITING OTHERS, SUFFERING HIMSELF.

The unsatisfactory and contradictory nature of the evidence on the point did not satisfy him (the Magistrate) as to the genuineness of the defence that there was no water in the storage tanks, because the iron nut attached to the handle of the pump was missing on the morning of the 7th May. He believed that the case for the prosecution was true. He therefore found that the accused was not only aware that night soil was accumulating for want of proper flush, but he suffered this state of affairs to continue in order to have the higher rents that he wanted from the tenants. The accused as owner of the premises in question kept the water closets on the floors so as to be a nuisance to the tenants, and he also not only negligently but wilfully suffered the receptacle for the deposit of filthy matter on the premises to be in such condition as to be offensive to the tenants. As to the defence contention that the accused was under no obligation to put up pumps to force the water up to the fifth floor and that it was the duty of the Municipality to furnish water at sufficient pressure to rise to the requisite height, he (the Magistrate) said the answer to this was that the accused was under no obligation to raise a building with a ground, and five upper floors without ascertaining the normal pressure of water that would be sufficient to meet the general requirements of the occupants. In putting up the pumps the accused conceded his knowledge that the normal pressure in the main was deficient for the purpose. He (the Magistrate) convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE M. & S. M RAILWAY'

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to raise my voice to protest against the serious mismanagement which exists on the above railway and which is causing intolerable suffering to the travelling public. Passengers from stations on the G. I. P. Section are not issued through tickets to Bombay with the result that they have to purchase fresh tickets at Poona and re-book their luggage which does not arrive at Poona till three or four days later during which time they have to halt at Poona. Mango parcels which cost so much for their purchase, railway freight and customs duty at Castle Rock do not arrive at their destination till after 90 per cent. of the contents have deteriorated and in most of the cases the whole parcel has to be consigned to the municipal cart. If by chance such parcels happen to reach their destination in proper time the baskets which are ripped open *en route*, are delivered to their owners *minus* 50 or even 75 per cent. of their contents. Of late owing to the stoppage of the coasting steamers due to early rains there has been an unprecedented rush of passengers by railway, but nothing has been done by the Railway Company to meet this extra rush and passengers are being left behind at Londa Station for days for want of accommodation in trains.

Will Government be so good as to take steps to put an end to the grievances of the suffering public.—Yours, etc.,

E. F.

MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT.

A PARADISE FOR CONTRACTORS.

PRIMITIVE BOOK-KEEPING.

There are some startling revelations of primitive boog-keeping in a report issued by the Auditor General on the Ministry of Munitions expenditure, says the "Daily Chronicle." The report is for the year ended March 31, 1917, and deals with over £522,000,000. It is acknowledged that as a result of previous representations great improvements had been effected in the accounts, particularly in the direction of increased accuracy and promptitude in recording current transactions, and further changes are still in progress.

How greatly they are needed is shown by numerous examples.

£250,000 ADVANCE NOT RECORDED.

"In one case although the ledger showed that £230,000 had been for some months due to be refunded by the firm in respect of cash advanced under a contract since cancelled, no active steps had been taken to recover this sum. There had also been failure to keep a complete and accurate record of repayable cash advances made to the firm; for example, an advance of £250,000 had not been charged in the contract ledger, while two other advances amounting to £750,000 had been posted twice in the same ledger.'"

NICE PRESENT TO CONTRACTOR.

"In March 1916 the Ministry decided to reduce the price payable for a certain type of shell from £1 to 12s. 6d.; the firm had offered, in February 1916, to accept 14s. 8d. A new tender form was sent out, but notwithstanding repeated reminders had apparently not been returned. The reduction in price was not noted in the contract ledger, and large quantities of shell continued to be sent in until February 1917, and paid for at the £1 rate."

The records of another important contract presented the following "unsatisfactory features":—

A LOSS OF £30.000.

"The contract ledger recorded payments of £1,400,000 only, although payments amounting to some £4,700,000 had been made. Further, it was not shown that an abatement of over £10,000 was due from the firm in respect of a departure from contract conditions and it could not be traced that this sum had been claimed. The greater part of the deliveries, valued at over £4,000,000, was handed over to another vrm under an assembling contract but no charge was raised in the contract ledger against this firm, and there was no evidence that any steps had been taken to secure the due return of the goods supplied. A portion, valued at £300,000 was treated as a loan under conditions which apparently provided that the loan should be cleared when the firm had substituted another type of shell to the value of £270,000 only, involving a loss to the Ministry of £30,000; the contract ledger contained no reference to this loan, and it could not be traced that it had been cleared."

PAID TWICE.

The most frequent source of error was that payment was authorised on a duplicate invoice, the original having already been paid, but there are others equally disquieting, including one large doubie payment by the Ministry and by a local committee. Notwithstanding repeated warnings by the Comptroller over-payments continue to be made.

"Recently it was observed that a contractor had been paid the sum of £111,362 which he had previously received in the shape of payments on account, and notwithstanding that he notified the Department of this error, a further sum of £21,540 was issued to him which he had also previously been paid. At the time the contractor was then indebted to the Department for a very considerable sum in respect of material supplied."

OVER-ADVANCES OF MILLIONS.

Vast quantities of materials of immense value have been issued "free" to various contractors for assembling or manufacturing operations; in many cases they have passed from contractor to contractor. No adequate record was kept, and no steps were taken to secure that materials were not issued in excess of contract requirements. As to advances on deliveries the Ministry relied upon the statement of firms. A test examination by the Comptroller revealed several inaccuracies in one large amount, and there is reason to believe that over-advances of some millions of pounds had been made.

AT A DEAD END.

In some cases it was not clear whether the advance was one on deliveries or as a banking loan. Dispute arose in connection with a sum of £400,000; no interest was collected for 15 months, and then the contractors declined to pay more than half what was claimed. Banking loans to this firm amounted to £6,900,000. The earlier ones were subject to repayment by monthly instalments, but after £2,100,000 had been recovered repayments ceased and are now in abeyance because the precise condition of affairs is not defind either in the books of the company or of the Ministry.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS.

Instances of excessive profits to contractors are numerous.

"By a contract placed in July 1915 the Ministry in addition to providing £13,000 towards the cost of plant agreed to pay 36s. per 100 for filling gaines. This price was to cover the first 100,000 delivered, after which the price was to be revised. I observed that up to December 1917 the contractor had apparently filled over 4,000,000 gaines at the above price, whilst other contractors were being paid 14s. 3d. 14s., and 17. 6d. per 100 for similar work."

COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

What the Comptroller describes as "costly experiments" accounted for a good many losses. A toluol factory, shut down because it produced toluol at £2 7s. 6d a gallon against an original estimate of 5s. cost £57,000. A contract with a chemical company, involving the erection of plant by the Ministry at a cost of £96,000, proved to be based on a complete miscalculation. In February 1917, after a large sum had been expended on the scheme for the production of acetone, it was abandoned, and its exact cost has not yet been ascertained.

GREAT WASTE OF SHELLS.

The Comptroller reveals an unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to large stocks of warlike stores.

"Owing to defects, directions were given for the breaking up of some 3,000,000 complete rounds of 18-pounder ammunition. It was apparently impossible to locate the fault in such a way as to justify a claim against the suppliers.

Rectification of doubtful shell appears to have been allowed to fall seriously into arrear. I am not aware how such shell came to be accepted, but large stocks are stated to be lying at various factories, bonds, stores, etc., throughout the country, occupying valuable space, and involving waste of ammunition which could be repaired or broken up for the material contained therein.

During 1917 over 3,000,000 fuses corrected under the system of rectification were delivered by one contractor to various stores but none of them were issued for service up to December 31, 1917."

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,

225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE FIGHTING CASTES OF INDIA

Sir,—The "Englishman" in its issue of June the 7th., has taken the credit of bringing in one place not less than 29 points of documentary evidence proving on antiquarian basis the pure Kshatriya blood that still runs through the nerves and veins of those two principal Kshatriya Castes viz. (1) The Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhus and (2) Chitragupta Kayastha Prabhus. In the short prologue with which the Englishman heads the said list, the paper after criticising how the depressed classes are forcibly pushed back to lower rungs of the social ladder by the priesthood of the country, suggests, very aptly indeed, how these unpublished records would be very useful at this juncture in "encouraging recruiting," and puts forth a query as to how many Kayasthas of Bengal have enlisted themselves to prove their claim to the Kshatriya Varna.

The history of the 17th and 18th centuries is more eloquent in advancing concrets proofs of the Kshatriya spirit of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhus of the Maharashtra, than the so-called 29 antiquarian records. Every page of that history is competent to show how the C. K. P.'s even though bred up as mere "Writers" (as the Puranic evidence says), were never lost to their Kshatriya blood and stood up very creditably to the occasion when the trumpet call of Shivaji Maharaja reached their ears. But!—there is stumbling block of "But" in the way now; and it is a very serious "But" indeed, which the people like "The Englishman" and others of the same class seem to overlook. Till the time of Shivaji Maharaja, Kayastha Prabhus had not reached that stagnant and degenerated stage as they have now. They held great responsible posts such as Killedars, Sardars, etc., under the Mahomedan Rulers of the Deccan and elsewhere and even fought for their masters. There was nothing to kill their martial spirit and when Shivaji Maharaja started his mission of founding the Maratha Empire, he did not require any more extra troubles to "kindle the martial fire they claimed in their sinews" than those he had to experience in inducing them to his side.

The circumstances are not now the same as they were then. Howsoever ambitious and keen the loyalty and inherent Kshatriya blood of the Kayastha Prabhus may be, their present condition entirely debars them to rise to the occasion, i.e. to run to the battle-field to die nobly while fighting for the Imperial cause. Every sane man must admit that these are not the days to indulge in vague imageries based on past histories. Men and not histories do ever fight. During the past century of the British Rule in India, not only the C. K. Prabhus, but even all other fighting races of the Deccan did not receive at the hands of the British Rulers that encouragement to their hereditory martial spirit as they did till the end of the Maratha Rule. On the contrary, to make the matters worse—nay! worst!!—the ignoble Arms Act deprived them all of even the practice of handling the petty arms and now the whole Deccan populace is nothing more than ignorant farmers, drudging clerks or prattling loyalists. The approach of teh British regime instantly snatched off the arms of the people of this country, (C. K. Prabhus not excluded of course!) and made them live a life of non-Kshatriyas for a period of not less than one hundred years. The British statesmen of the time found it very easy to transform the swords of the people into ploughs or pens; but it shall not be so easy to the present statesmen of Britannia to mend matters on the eleventh hour. Mere publication of antiquarian records is but a frail and meagre touch-stone to kindle martial spirit among the Prabhus or even the Brahmins whose natural blood being of pure priesthood, had also compelled the History to note them down as Kshatriyas than mere Brahmins. The want of sympathy coupled with the indifferent behaviour of the 19th century British statesmen in India, especially in Maharashtra, benumbed the heroic sinews of the Prabhus and other Hindu communities alike, and consequently, all these classes now stand on the verge of martial decay, and physical degeneration. This was long ago foreseen by a number of Indian statesmen and thanks to the stiff foresight of the then Statesmen of Britannia, they did not consider their frank opinions worthy of any remedy or action.

To lay the blame of all this miserable episode on the head of Indian Priesthood is sheer nonsense and injustice. The priesthood was crestfallen under the superior regime of the British Rule. So long as the C. K. Prabhus and other non-Brahmin classes retained their martial spirit and were the supporting posts of the Maratha Empire, they did well face the social tyranny (or Gramanyas) of the priesthood; but it must be noted that even when the Priesthood was powerful enough to wage religious and social civil wars with these Kshatriya castes of India, the latter were never so degenerated or martially decayed as they now find themselves.

The "Englishman" must be thanked indeed for approaching this question of C. K. Prabhus' Kshatriyahood so early (?) and the loyal Prabhus on their, as well as on their countrymen's behalf, would be extremely obliged to Englishman & Co., if they would urge upon the Government of Britain and India to summarily repeal the ignoble Arms Act and correct the great blunder of depriving the historically famous fighting castes of this country of their martial spirit.—Yours, etc.,

MAHARASHTRIAN C. K. PRABHU.

Bombay, June 11.

THE FRENCH GENERALS.

FOCH AND PETAIN.

A little more than a week ago General Foch, who during the crisis at the end of March had been entrusted with the task of co-ordinating the Allied forces, was able to state to a group of journalists: "The Boche is arrested. Since March 27 the flood is stemmed, dashed against the shore. There is nothing more to add, nothing whatever. We are going to do better." Then the great leader pleasantly took leave of his interviews: "Go back to your work, gentlemen; I wish you better times. Time works against some and favours others. We must take it as it comes. Good luck to you! Let us go to work." This very short and (to those who do not know General Foch) almost whimsical speech is characteristic of the man. General Foch, a strong, healthy man, extraordinarily fit for his age (he is 67 years old), is a very striking personality. There is, an almost dreamy look about his eyes, and in everyday intercourse he is one of the most interesting conversationalists, with a mind richly stocked with information, and at times unexpected and refreshing flights of facny. He is remarkable also for that other great French gift, an extreme amiability, which at once seems to place the new-comer on an equal footing with him. On duty, however, and when the great business of war is concerned, General Foch is known to be another sort of man altogether. He is inflexible, and inspires those he commands with an immense respect which is not free from a degree of fear. In the hour of danger he can speak with a bluntness which is almost harsh. The most difficult situations —at the Marne, on the Yser, on the Isonzo, south of the Somme—always found him cool, collected, fully master of himself and of every man in his command.

RELENTLESS ENERGY.

With a rare talent for manoeuvring, Foch combines insight into the enemy's means and intentions, which enables him to strike at the right moment. His complete self-possession explains the fact that he has never accepted the prospect of defeat. His officers, when they heard him state calmly, at Mondeiment Farm, at the most critical moment of the Battle of the Marne, that the situation was "excellent", thought at first that he was trying to keep a stout heart against adversity. It was not so. Foch at that moment had already grasped victory. In his famous book entitled "Les Principes de l'Art de la Guerre" there are admirable pages on the vlaue of moral resistance, which are as inspiring to the layman as they were useful to his many pupils in the French staffs.

General Petain, who for nearly a year past has been in supreme command of the French army, resembles General Foch in military science as well as in the personal quality of unrelenting energy. He is, however, a quiet, silent man, with a look of great concentration. Before the war, during discussions with his officers over manoeuvres, he used to listen more often than he talked; but when an officer explained at length the detail of a manoeuvre or its aims, Petain not infrequently cut him short by demanding sharply: "What orders would you give in such a case?" Phillipe Petain, who is now 62 years old, was only a colonel when the war began. His rapid rise in the military hierarchy is explained by his great technical skill, his organising power, and his magnetic personality. Wherever he went, from Charleroi to Carency and Verdun, from his early brigade headquarters to the General Headquarters of the French army, he always inspired confidence. For example, when towards the end of February 1916, he arrived at Verdun, after the loss of Douaumont Fort, it is reported that he rang up over the telephone the various commanders who had just been placed under his orders.

"Who is there?" said one of these generals.

"It is I, Petain."

"Ah! mon general, you have come?"

"Yes, I am taking command here this evening."

"You are in command? Then everything will be right."

Indeed, from that date the outlook changed. In the words of the subsequent official "citation." General Petain "knew how to retrieve a delicate situation and inspire confidence to all." Whatever great achievements may still be in store for him, his motto "Ils ne passeront pas" will never be forgotten, and he will be known to posterity as "the saviour of Verdun."

MODEST, SERENE.

Nothing is more alien to the French mind than hero-worship. The idea that, either in this war or in any other critical circumstances, there is only one man or only certain men who can cope with the situation, is one which would greatly astonish the average thinking Frenchman. The French believe that what matters above all is the tradition, which forms the necessary men for the nation at the same time as it is maintained and carried on by them. Among the great, invaluable British traditions, the French would point first and foremost to our navy and our House of Commons. In their own country they claim that, while they suffer from a lack of precedents and tradition in a number of fields of activity they possess two precious heirlooms, several centuries old: their tradition in art and their tradition in war.

It is significant that both General Foch and General Petain have been distinguished professors at the Ecole Superieure de Guerre before the war, the one as a teacher of tactics, the other filling the chair of tactics applied to infantry. Thus they are not only great specialists but representatives of a school, having the close relationship of colleagues, or of masters to pupils, with the most distinguished of the officers in their staffs and throughout their army. One of these, whose name has been closely linked with that of General Petain since the Battle of Carency in May, 1915, is General Fayolle. In the late fighting south of the Somme it is understood that this general, who commanded the French in the first Battle of the Somme and later in Italy, was in command of the two French armies which, in the words of General Foch, "arrested the Boche." General Fayolle before the war was teaching the principles of the use of artillery at the Ecole de Guerre, and he had just been retired when hostilities broke out. Although nearly seven years older than General Petain, Fayolle's promotion during the war has been almost as rapid as that of his younger colleague, who now commands him. A modest, serene, and kindly face, bearing the marks of advancing age but filled with an expression of confidence and power—such is the physiology of the man who won Carency, Biaches, and Monte Tomba, and who a few days ago took charge of the situation from the Somme to the Oise.—"Daily Chronicle."

OFFICIAL VAGARIES IN SINDH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A close observation of the everyday administration of affairs in Sind discloses numerous instances of the erratic and extremely irresponsible conduct of the local officials, which has gone on unchecked, on account of the abdication of a large portion of its power of superintendence and control by the Government of Bombay. One such instance which has recently come to light relates to the appointment of elected non-official vice-presidents of Taluka local boards in Sind. Although in some of the local boards a non-official vice-president was elected several months ago, he has not been allowed to take charge of the duties of that office and the Mukhtiarkar continues, as of old, to act as vice-president. I know definitely of at least three such cases, one in each of the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. In the second case, Syed Nabibux Shah, a zamindar of some independence of character, was selected Vice-President of the Taluka local board of Badin, as long ago as the 26th of January, 1918, but up to to-day not only has his appointment not been notified, but even his own application to the Collector and President of the District Local Board of Hyderabad, requesting him to get him charge of the office to which he had been duly elected, has not been disposed of up to the present day. In the other two cases, too, a period of about the same length has expired, so far as I know, since the actual election of non-official vice-presidents. It is difficult to understand the reasons for this extremely unconscionable delay in notifying the elections and handing over charge of office to the gentlemen elected. The natural temptation of the Mukhtiarkars to hold the reins of office and power in their hands as long as they can, could hardly be the explanation, unless we presume the complicity of the heads of the districts and of the Commissioner in Sind in this undue prolongation of official control; and there does not appear to be any reason for this presumption. The public mind, however, is much exercised over the "secret" causes for the delay and the guess which is finding increasing credence among the public is, that the election of the particular persons on whom the choice of their colleagues has fallen, has not found favour with the higher officials, owing perhaps to their rather outspoken evidence before the Rasai Committee. That each one of the gentlemen concerned in the abovementioned three cases was a witness before the Rasai Committee and that the evidence in each case was of a most damning character for the bureaucratic administration of Sind, proving it to be a huge failure, are facts which one cannot dispute. Whether the guess of some people that the displeasure of the higher officials at the evidence given by these three independent zamindars is responsible for the delay in the notification of their election as vice-presidents, is correct or not, can be finally settled by an early announcement by the Commissioner in Sind as to his intentions with regard to these three appointments. Any further delay in this matter can only have a harmful effect on public opinion in the province. That the exposure, made by numerous Indian official and non-official witnesses before the Rasai Committee under the cross-examination of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, of the active or passive encouragement given by several European officials to the continuance of the evils of Rasai, Lapo and Chherr, must have caused the severest irritation and displeasure to the officials concerned and others of thir brotherhood, is not only natural, seeing that European officials have a temperament which is not exactly angelic, but it was patently clear to those who attended the sittings of the Rasai Committee from day to day, from the attitude of Mr. Hayward, the official Chairman of the Committee and of several European witnesses who gave evidence before it. I do not think any one can be blamed for feeling this irritation and displeasure. It would be unnatural and unbelievable if any one said that there was no such feeling. But I hope an early action by the local officials of Sind or by the Government of Bombay may prove to the public of Sind, that there is no foundation for the guess made by some people as to the reasons for the delay with regard to the appointment of non-official vice-presidents of certain Taluka local boards in Sind.—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

Karachi, June 12, 1918.

VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the leading article in your valued columns this (Saturday) morning *apropos* of Dr. Turner's report on the health of the City which comes up before the Corporation at one of the ensuing June meetings.

In reference to what you say about the prevalence of small-pox and the futility of vaccination in combating it permit me to have my say.

Sir, our very instinets—to say nothing of our judgment—rebel against this unclean and abominable ceremonial of vaccination. If it could be shown to be a protective against small-pox, should we not concur in the observance? So far from being a protective, it is a provocative. We should have no sma'l-pox in our midst were it not that we engraft and multiply it by the very means which, in our sublime ignorance, we employ to protect us against it. The vaccine virus is small-pox matter, and it naturally produces its like—the more vaccination, the more small-pox. There is no exception, to that law; it is cause and effect; and the man is insane or next to it, who shuts his eyes to that conclusion. Evidence is supplied by every country visited by small-pox epidemics, that wherever vaccination has been the most complete, there the disease has assumed the worst type, and the mortality has been the heaviest. No vaccination, properly interpreted means, no small-pox. Let us attend to sanitary regulations, to personal and domestic cleanliness, and small-pox has no message for us.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 15th June.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RANGOON GODOWN.

2 KILLED AND 10 INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 17.

A fatal accident is reported to have taken place at the beans godown of the Arracan Company in Rowett Street, Rangoon, on Saturday afternoon when two persons, a Burmese woman Ma E May, thirty years old, and her son Maung Ba Hline, 12 years old, were instantly killed, being crushed to death by a fall of 700 bags of beans. Ten others were injured. From an account of the incident obtained by the police, it appears that the godown which is a part of old Rowett Bazar, was used as a bean sorting godown by the Arracan Company and between 300 and 400 women, girls and boys were employed there as sorters. 4,000 bags of beans are said to have been stocked on the eastern side of the building and close to the stacks the dead woman, her son and other packers were working. At about 1-35 p.m. without warning a whole section of bags of beans about 700 in number fell burying the deceased and her son and injuring ten others. All are residents of Dawsong. The cause for the bags slipping is unknown.

ABRUPT ENDING OF CASE AGAINST MISS STURDEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At the High Court to day before Justice Chaudhuri the suit instituted by Maurice E. Bandman against Miss Tommy Sturber, a theatrical artist, to restrain her from leaving Bandman's Company and taking up service elsewhere during the pendency of her agreement came to an abrupt termination. During the hearing of the case defendant filed two medical certificates proving her bad state of health and recommending her to go to a sanatorium at once. To-day on behalf of Mr. Bandman it was stated that the plaintiff was satisfied that it would be right that the defendant should go on acting. The plaintiff offered to pay her expenses for going and staying at a sanatorium in India during the period of contract, or if she liked to pay her passage back to England and pay her costs of the suit.

The defendant urged that the suit should be dismissed with costs which was done.

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If evidence were required in support of the justice of the remarks contained in your trenchant and able leader "Lord Willingdon's Blunder," it would be found in the deplorable defence set up by your morning contemporary in its leading article of Wednesday last. This effusion is such an obvious attempt to whitewash an oily surface that it would have redounded to the credit of that paper, or rather, have preserved its credit unimpaired, had it chosen to confine its remarks to the major issues of the Conference. Had this article emanated from your evening contemporary, the logic, or the want of it, in its finding would have been comprehensible; but for the "Times" to seek to obscure the principles which governed the action of Mr. Tilak and others with a number of frivolous and irrelevant quotations, *verbatim*, paraphrased and parodied, is a confession of inability to concur in the propriety of Lord Willingdon's gratuitous strictures on the members of the Home Rule League. The "Times" appears to support the view that the objects of the Conference could best be attained by the adoption of a truculent attitude towards a certain section of the Indian public and that the occasion did not require and the supreme interests of the Empire did not demand the expediency of adopting a conciliatory attitude towards persons holding opinions, in certain respects, different from those held by the bureaucracy. It appears to consider the raising of acutely controversial questions at a gathering convened to secure unity of purpose quite politic. It further mistakes the indignation aroused by the President's unprecedented, unexpected and uncalled for action for unwillingness to support the loyalty resolution. It does not evidently realise that failure to repudiate vehemently the insinuations levelled by his Excellency, would have been a tacit acknowledgment of their justice. Apparently a 24 hours' vigorous search for loopholes in Lord Willingdon's address only resulted in the discovery of a microscopic aperture through which a herculean effort is made to wriggle. "Lord Willingdon did not say that the Home Rulers were not sincere, but he had no reason to conclude that they were sincere in their support." This sally reminds one of Lansdowne's letters which require others to explain what the author desires to convey. As for ourselves we see no reason from the tenor of the unfortunate speech to conclude that his Excellency was himself aware of this very subtle distinction.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, June 16, 1918.

At the High Court Chief Justice and Justice Beachcroft disposed of the rule obtained by Sergeant Milton, who was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate of cheating and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The case against him was that he had become engaged to the daughter of complainant Mr. P. J. Sherman by falsely representing that he was unmarried. When this misrepresentation was discovered the girl left her father's house. Their Lordships held that the complainant's mind was damaged not by the deception but by alleged seduction of the girl. Although condemning the conduct of the petitioner their lordships held that the facts did not bring the case within the terms of the section and acquitted the petitioner.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., acts on Calcutta High Court bench *vice* Justice Beachcroft on deputation.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ALLOCATION TO MUHAMMADAN AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December 1907 a resolution on the subject of free studentships for Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools moved by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Jaffer was passed in the following modified form:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that five per cent. or one-third of the studentship reserved for the advanced and backward communities in Government scondary schools be ear-marked for Muhammadan students, provided that any studentship so allocated to any particular class and not availed of for want of suitable applicants may be given to a suitable candidate of any other community."

The Governor in Council has now been pleased to direct that effect should be given to the above-mentioned resolution subject to the remarks made below.

The resolution does not make it clear how the remaining 10 per cent. of free studentships after deducting 5 per cent. to be earmarked for Muhammadan students should be distributed. After careful considedration His Excellency in Council has come to the conclusion that these 10 per cent. free studentships should be equally divided between the advanced classes and the non-Muhammadan backward classes, subject, of course, to the proviso contained in this resolution. In future, therefore, the 15 per cents. free studentships permissible in Government secondary schools will be equally distributed among the three classes concerned, *viz.*, the advanced classes, the non-Muhammadan backward classes and the Muhammadans subject to the understanding that any free studentship allocated to any one of these classes and not availed of for want of suitable applicants from that class may be given to a suitable candidate belonging to any of the other two classes. Government have also considered it desirable to rule that if a free studentship falling due to one class has to be given in any year to a candidate from another class owing to the lack of a suitable applicant in the former class, the balance should be redressed as soon as possible by giving an extra studentship to the former class at the expense of the latter, when fresh vacancies occur.

The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to watch the system carefully in practice and to submit a report to Government as to the manner in which it has actually worked, after a period of three years.

KONKAN MARATHAS.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR WAR SERVICES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

As a special reward for the Konkan Maratha community's war services, Government have recently been pleased to direct that free-studentships should be granted to pupils of this community attending the primary and secondary schools of the Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts, provided that they are certified to be poor and that their attendance and progress at school are satisfactory.

2. It is understood that there will be no difficulty in inducing the local boards and municipalities concerned to grant the concession in question, at their own cost, to the pupils of the community referred to attending schools under their control. As regards private schools, the Director of Public Instruction has been informed that the loss entailed on the managers of these schools by the admission of such pupils should be made good by means of special fee-grants to the schools concerned.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 15.

Mr. Trilokekar, the new Principal, Sind National College, arrived on Monday, the 10th. In a short time he has infused new enthusiasm both in the teachers and students. On Thursday, the 13th, he unveiled Mahatma Gandhi's portrait, presented to the College by Mr. Jamshed Mehta and addressed the students on "Soul force." Members of the Managing Board held a meeting that day and decided to open a model higher secondary school in the town with an efficient staff. It was also resolved to develop further the commercial and applied the science section of the College, the new appointments made on the staff being over twenty.

Last night a fire broke out at eleven in a street in the town and there was a great danger of its spreading. A neighbour scout ran and informed the scoutmaster, who ordered the calling of the troop. Two scouts byked out to the College through the dark and brought all hostellers living in the College premises. The municipal fire engine also came soon after. The scouts did very useful service. All worked hard till seven in the morning.

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MY MISSION TO AMERICA.

NEW IMPRESSIONS OF A GREAT NATION

Mr. T. P. O'Conner, M.P., who has spent over six months in the United States of America on a mission on behalf or the the Irish Nationist party, has written the following account of his experiences for "The Daily Chronicle.":—

The America of to-day, as compared with the America I saw in June of 1st year, is a different America; almost a new America. I have no doubt whatever as to the inflexible determination of Great Britain, nor of France, nor of Italy; but if comparisons were permissible I would say that the country of whose iron determination to see this thing through I have the least doubt is America. My colleagues had represented, to me that it was absolutely essential to the continuance of the Irish party, to the presservation of the Home Rule cause, and to saving Ireland from destruction, that I should undertake a mission to America. Somebody had to go, and I was the one to go. I pass over the misgivings which naturally would come to a man approaching his seventieth year to undertake a journey with some peril, with many more difficulties and unpleasantness, with a great deal of labour, and with uncertain result. But I knew there was no choice for me, and I assented.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

I had not been more than a few hours in New York when I realised that, for the moment, the masses of my race in New York, if not all over the country, were against my party and myself not merely vehemonthly, but fiercely with something indeed like frenzy, and that the hostility was accompanied also by a certain personal bitterness against myself as the embodiment of all that the traditions, policies and methods which they at that moment most violently disapproved.

I realised at once—I had dimly realised it even before I left London—that the old methods by which I had replenished the funds of our party were now impossible. Formerly my course had been simple easy—almost pleasant—as much as continuous travel in another land of long distances can, and on a begging mission—can ever be pleasant. I spoke first to large and unanimous meatings in New York; then I went on the short journey of two hours to Philadelphia, where there was an even larger, more enthusiastic and more generous audience; thence it was easy to go to Boston to find the same experience, and so by visits to a dozen towns or so I had been able to gather as much as were necessary to start the Irish party again on their long and chequered journey to the goal of their purposes. I got plenty of warnings that any such course was now impossible. I learned that the enemies of our party—so impotent with all their loud shoutings on all previous occasions—had for once and at last become the spokesmen of at least the masses of the Irish people.

My mind was made up at once—no public meetings for the present; but quiet, silent, steady work; patience and confidence in inevitable events and in time; and for the moment, an entire change of my plans.

For a time, moreover, I was paralysed in any effort to fulfil my mission by another factor. New York, it is well known, is exceptionally hot in the summer months, and nobody who has any means remains in its torrid streets. That meant that all the saner Irishmen—those in position or of weath—were not to be found inNew Yor, and thus I was equally balked in any attempt to get at either the poor or the rich, the sane or the insane. But though the heat was great in New York I cannot say I suffered from it nearly as much as I anticipated.

SUMMER IN AMERICA.

I had never been in the country before at that season, and I found that accordingly I had to revise some of my impresions derived from my knowledge of the America of the spring, winter and autumn. America in the three seasons has no resemblance whatever to America in summer. I had invitations to various seaside resorts in different parts of the country, among others to the coast of Massachusetts and the coast of Jersey. Never shall I forget the impression made upon me by a day's motoring along the coast of Massachusetts. I was staying in Cohasset with my friend Mr. Clarence W. Barron, one of the most powerful journalists in America, and my ride was from his house along almost the entire coast to the house in which the famous Colonel House spends his summer vacation, feeling from the impossble heat of his native Texas.

To say that I saw a stream of motors driving along the roads of Boston to the seaside gives but a very imperfect idea of the astounding spectacle which unfolded itself before my eyes on that wondrous sunny Sunday. The speed at which the motors drove, the absolute uniterruptedness of the stream, so that I thought I saw motors not by the hundreds or thousands, but by the tens of thousands; the fierce rush to the sea and its cool and its pleasure; the crowds on every seashore so thick that they sometimes appeared like ants instead of human beings, the universal impression of youth and unbounded gaiety that made you think of a world returned to careless and joyous infancy—all trose things conveyed to my almost blinded eyes and dum-founded brain an idea of opulence, of lightheartedness, of elemental fierceness in the persuit of amusement quite new in my hitherto rather sombre views of American life.

Another impression I must mention. I have heard Americans themselves avow that they had nothing in their country to equal the splendid ordered comfort of our towns such as Brighton and Bournemouth, or Folkestone, to take a few instances. I cannot now agree with them. I saw on these coasts of America a series of towns which could challenge favourable comparison with our own best seaside resorts. These towns, nestling as close to each other as the towns outside Dublin, closer than any series of towns on the English coast, seemed to differ in one being more beautiful than the other. The dwellings, especially, of course, of the well-to-do, were places rather than houses, and yet they fitted well into these seaside sceneries, for though large and luxurious, they were built very often of wood, and this gave them a lightness that explained away their size. They had, too, in the fortunate climate of this land, balconies all around most of them. In some respects these American resorts are more like France than England. There is the same mild bathing, the same prettiness and variety of bathing dress, and the same extension of the visit to the sea to nearly all the hours of the long day; not the hurried morning dip that is characteristic of our seaside manners.

AMERICANS' LOVE OF DANCING.

There was another feature of these seaside resorts that struck me. It had already struck me in New York, and that was the astounding delight that Americans take in the dance. For some months I saw people dancing everywhere, and people of all ages, old often as eagerly as the young; and the dance as frequent as continuous, often as wild in the small hours of the morning and in the afternoon as in the evening. Not the French, not the Spanish, no race with which I am acquainted, compare to the American in the love of the dance. You find people dancing in the afternoon in many of the hotels; you find them dancing after dinner, and often couples get up in the middle of their dinner or lunch and take a turn on the floor; again after and during supper you see people whirling around. It may diminish—it probably will as the war goes on—I fancy it has diminished already. But for the first few months of my present visit to America and all through the summer America looked to me as a country that had almost gone crazy in its devotion to the dance. It is part, I assume, of that restless, vigorous, nervous temperament which the extraordinary conditions of this wondrous new country have produced. I say wondrous new country—never have I realised, as I have through this visit, what a wondrous new country it is.

"FORCED RECRUITMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While I was strolling with a friend on the Jalgaon Railway platform yesterday evening, our attention was drawn towards a poorly-clad, middle-aged dark man, who sitting by the side of a cotton-bale was bemoaning his lot. He seemed to be in sore distress. When he saw us, he requested us to extricate him from the clutches of a Recruiting Havaldar, who fortunately for him, was not present there. To our inquiries, he told us his name to be Hanamant Jagannath Muchpelli, being a Telangi Brahmin by caste and residing at Kumbharwadi, Durgadevi, Bombay. His father is missing for the last two or three months and he therefore left Bombay some days back to trace him (father). Hanmant first visited Nasik and thence went to Dhulia on 4th June last. At the Dharamsala where he was stopping he was accosted by some recruiters and was asked by them as to whence he had come. On his telling them that he came from Nasik, the recruiters informed Hanamant, that a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Nasik Police and was at present in the hands of Jalgaon police where he would have presently to go. He was then forcibly taken to some place near the river where he was roughly handled and was kept under lock and key during night. Yesterday morning he was brought to Chalisgaon and was handed over to Sk. Baba Havaldar (116 Coy.) to be taken to Jalgaon. Attempts were made in the train by the recruiters to persuade him to join the army but Hanamant did not yield. On coming to Jalgaon Hanamant comprehending the nature of the business for which he was wanted, stoutly refused to go as far as the Depot not minding the threats and entreaties of the Havaldar. He admitted himself to be a green-tobacco smoker and said that he did not sign any paper so far. The Havaldar, who returned to the platform during my conversation with Hanamant, told me his name to be Sk. Baba and admitted Hanamant not signing any paper but resented my speaking with Hanamant as an unwarranted interference with his "catch" and even muttered some threat. Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi, the Recruiting officer for E. Khandesh who was in the meantime promptly brought to the platform by some members of the local vigilance committee, behaved quite satisfactorily in this affair; thanks to the vigilance of the committee members and after inquiries, promised to discharge and send Hanamant to Bombay at Government expense. Of course the episode ended well but if Hanamant's story is believed it exposes the methods used by recruiters in making enlistments. Now who is responsible for the mental and bodily pain caused to this poor Brahmin unnecessarily and illegally? Hanamant was such a physical wreck that he was at once pronounced as unfit by Mr. Joshi for any military service. Should not Government consider the effect such methods are likely to cause in the minds of the travelling public?

I hear on good authority that the first class magistrate at Amalner is engaged in hearing a case against six persons of Khaperkheda in the Amalner Taluka for causing hurt to a Mahomedan who was supposed to be a recruiter. At Amalner proper also, some recruiters have been assaulted for their mischievous conduct. Does not this show the attitude of the masses towards the recruiters and their methods. As long as military service is not made compulsory. Government would do well immediately to put a stop to such abuses in the methods of recruiting, in the interests of peace and good governance of India.—Yours, etc.,

J.

June 6.

[Our correspondent is a man in respectable position, and so is his friend who was an eye-witness with him of the incident.—Ed. "B. C."]

RETURN OF KABUL MISSION.

IMPRESSIONS OF SIR MACROBERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes an interview with Sir Alexander McRobert, head of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, who has just returned from a visit to the Amir of Afghanistan on a private commercial business. Sir McRobert, who was accompanied by Sir Logie P. Watson, spent two months in Afghanistan where every arrangement for their comfort was made. Motor cars were placed entirely at their disposal and they were allowed to go everywhere and see everything they pleased.

"The Amir," said Sir Alexander, "looked like a picture of health." "His Majesty," he continued, "is a truly remarkable man of great ability. What struck me most particularly is his splendid memory. He gets through work at a great pace and is an admirable man of business showing facility in arriving at decisions that is akin to genius. He is certainly the ablest man in the country and all the threads of the administration appear to be in his own hands. The Crown Prince was very friendly throughout and we were introduced by him to his charming children.

"The particular object of my visit which was made at the personal invitation of his Majesty was to further his desire to extend the industries of his country and especially to extend and develop the woollen mill which was already turning out excellent materials. Why, a very good suit of tweeds which I am now wearing was woven and made up entirely in Kabul during our stay in Afghanistan.

"We were overwhelmed with the hospitality. We had the honour of dining and lunching with his Majesty on several occasions and I can only repeat that throughout our stay we experienced from his Majesty nothing but the very greatest consideration. Motoring down we came right through, reaching Peshawar on the third day from Kabul. Coming down we had two cars and a motor lorry as His Majesty thought that we would be more comfortable with a spare car. The road is quite practicable for motor cars though some of the streams are still unbridged and it would have been quite easy to have performed the journey of over 200 miles in two days. But his Majesty thought that we should be more comfortable if we spent three days on road.

"Looking back upon my whole trip I can confidently say that I have never had a better time in my life. Before leaving Kabul, his Majesty invested me with the 'Issat Afghana' and I have applied for permission to wear the gold medal which it implies with my other decorations. In addition he loaded us with numerous gifts and gave each of us a signed photograph of himself; moreover two good horses of Kabul breed are being sent down to Cawnpore one for myself and one for my companion Sir Logie Watson."

CINEMA CENSORSHIP IN RANGOON.

TO BE LEFT IN POLICE COMMISSIONER'S HANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 15.

The Rangoon Municipality yesterday had a long discussion on the control of cinematograph films in Rangoon. It was eventually decided to leave the censorship in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, with such members of the Municipal Committee as he might deem necessary to call to assist him.

In the course of the discussion the President said if they agreed that the certificates granted in India, which was practically done by the Censorship Board of Films in Bombay, be held valid in Burma, then the question of censorship in Burma became unnecessary because censoring was done already and there was no reason why Burma should not accept the certificates granted by any Board in India.

Mr. Whigham strongly objected to that. He had recently seen some films in Rangoon which should never have been passed. If that was the sort of thing that had been done in Bombay, he thought, they should have a board of their own.

Mr. Dubern, in speaking in favour of acceptance of censorship certificates done at the port of entry, said the port of entry was Bombay. If a film had been passed in Bombay and shown in Bombay, and if it was unpacked at Bombay they should accept that censorship, but if a film had not been censored at Bombay and came on, he then certainly would have the film censored here.

Mr. Whigham said, if Bombay had censored the film he was not prepared to accept their censorship.

It was eventually agreed to accept as valid the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta certificates.

A CITIZEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the Bombay War Conference, H. H. the Jam Saheb among other things is reported to be claiming himself as a citizen of the British Empire. According to the recent decision of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, the subjects of Native States in India are considered as aliens and not British subjects. In this light can H. H. the Jam Saheb claim to be a citizen of the British Empire?—Yours, etc.,

(Dr.) HARIPRASAD V. DESAI.

A "C. and M. Gazette" cable quotes Reuter's correspondent in Macedonia that the prisoners taken on the Vardar include Bulgars, Germans and Turks, who are all inspired by mutual hatred. The Turks state that it is impossible for them or Bulgarians to escape from German domination and they prefer imprisonment in Greece to serving German masters.

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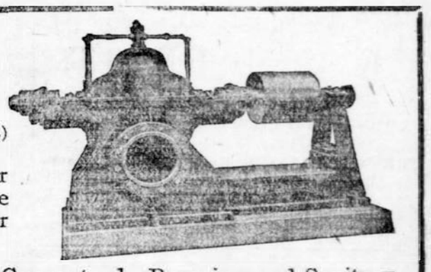

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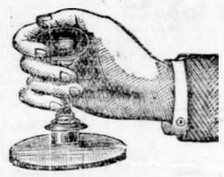

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street Bombay